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Building Code City of Baltimore 1908





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# Building Code of Baltimore

### Being Ordinance No. 155 of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Approved July 6, 1908

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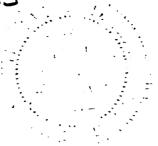
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF EDWARD D. PRESTON, INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

with a Comprehensive Index
PREPARED BY
CHARLES PIELERT, OF THE BALTIMORE BAR

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#### No. 155.

### BUILDING REGULATIONS.

An ordinance repealing and re-ordaining with amendments Article VII of the Baltimore City Code of 1893, title "Buildings."

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That Article VII of the Baltimore City Code of 1893, title "Buildings," be and the same is hereby repealed in toto, and re-ordained with amendments, so as to read as follows:

#### ARTICLE VII.

#### BUILDINGS.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Section 2.

PAR. I. The following provisions relating to the construction, alteration, repair and removal of buildings, together with any future changes therein, shall constitute and be known as the BUILDING CODE OF BALTIMORE, and may be cited as such.

Title cstablished.

PAR. 2. No wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be erected; no elevators, hoists, plumbing, gas-fitting, heating or electrical appliances in any building, structure or premises, shall be installed in whole or in part; no excavation shall be made for a building or other structure or for any appurtenance thereto; no power shall be generated or operated, and no building shall be used except in conformity with

All construction to conform to requirements of Code.

PAR. 3. No building already erected or hereafter constructed shall be demolished, raised, moved, repaired, altered, built upon or added to in any manner in violation of the provisions of this Article.

the provisions of this Article.

Same, as to alterations, repairs, etc.

Section 2, Par. 1-3.

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Pending construction. PAR. 4. Buildings for which permits have been issued and work started before the date upon which this Article takes effect may be finished under the provisions of the laws hereby in this Article repealed.

Territory in which Code operates.

PAR. 5. These provisions shall apply to all construction within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore, excepting United States Government and State property.

## DUTIES OF INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

Section 3.

To consider applications, plans, etc. PAR. 1. The Inspector of Buildings shall receive applications, examine plans and grant permits for the erection, construction, alteration, repair and removal of buildings.

To make inspections. PAR. 2. He shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, all works of construction, old walls and dangerous buildings, warehouses and buildings used for manufacturing purposes, theatres and other public buildings, tenements, apartment houses, lodging houses, hotels, vaults, cisterns and other excavations on public and private grounds, temporary or detached constructions and all elevators and fire-escapes, electrical construction and work, steam plants and all other work provided for hereinafter in the City of Baltimore in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Scope of such inspections.

To interpret Code. PAR. 3. He shall determine the application and interpretation of this Article, and he shall also pass upon every question relating to the method of construction or the

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materials used in the erection, repair or alteration of any building or of any part of a building in the City of Baltimore.

11 PAR. 4. He shall make such rules and regulations as apply to the control of his office force, keep accounts and records and make reports, all as provided for by law or ordinance, or as may be required or called for by the Mayor or by the City Council of Baltimore.

Office and adduties.

PAR. 5. The Inspector of Buildings is Power as to rules and hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations for work and materials in the various constructions under this ordinance, and not inconsistent therewith, as may be necessary to carry out the requirements for public safety.

regulations.

PAR. 6. In addition to the duties imposed Exits of cerupon him by Section 80 of the City Charter, he shall determine if any building or structure in which five or more persons are employed have proper means of exit, and if not, he shall notify the owners, trustees or lessees of said building and direct what changes or repairs shall be made. If any owners, trustees or lessees shall fail to comply with such notice within thirty days of the date thereof they shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for non-compliance therewith and \$25.00 per day for each and every day thereafter that such repairs or changes are not made.

tain build-ings of public assemblage.

PAR. 7. He shall also determine if such Defects in buildings, as well as those mentioned in Sections 80 and 280 of the City Charter,

same menacing health.

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May order repairs made.

have any other defects or impairments which endanger the health or safety of their occupants or menace surrounding property; if so, he shall notify the owners, trustees or lessees what repairs or changes in his judgment shall be made, and if any owners, trustees or lessees shall fail to comply with such a notice within thirty days of the date thereof, they shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for non-compliance therewith and \$25.00 per day for each and every thereafter that such repairs or changes are not made. If the requirements of the Inspector of Buildings shall seem to be burdensome or unnecessary, the owners, trustees or lessees may appeal in the mode provided in Section 10 of this Article, but the Inspector of Buildings may by written permission extend such thirty days' time limit whenever in his judgment it is necessary for the proper completion of such repairs or changes.

Appeal from such order.

Municipal contracts; inspection clause.

PAR. 8. In the specifications of all contracts for the erection, alteration or repair of any municipal building there shall be inserted a stipulation that the work to be done thereunder shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

#### ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE

SECTION 4.

Personnel of office. force. PAR. 1. The organization of the office of the Inspector of Buildings shall consist of an Assistant Inspector, a secretary and such examiners. inspectors, clerks, attendants and laborers as are provided for from year to year in the Ordinance of Estimates.

Section 3, Par. 7, 8.

20 inspectors shall be proficient have had at least five years practice in the particular line of work they shall be called upon to pass.

and Inspectors; qualifica-

#### APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

#### Section 5.

21 PAR. I. An application shall be made to Required for Inspector of Buildings for a permit before the erection of a building or construction of any kind is undertaken; before any cutting of any wall or any part of a structure for plumbing work, except as provided for by Section 48 of this ordinance; before 22 any electrical work, elevator construction or the erection of any fire-escape, shed, platform or any temporary or detached struc-

ture is begun; before any areaway, vault, 23 cistern or other excavation is made on any avenue, street, alley or other public or private ground, or any shop window, bay window, oriel window, steps, portico, column, pier, awning or any other structural or ornamental projection, the construction or erection of which shall be authorized by law or ordinance, shall be made to extend over or

upon any such public or private ground; 24 before any building is moved; before any roof is used for purpose of observation or entertainment for more than ten (10) per-25 sons; before any steam power boiler or en-

gine, gas or gasoline engine, electric dynamo or motor of five horsepower or over, or any other power generator, or any machinery operated thereby is installed, or before any alterations or repairs of any kind whatever shall be made.

building construction.

> -plumbing work. -cutting walls.

-electrical work.

-elevator construction, etc..

—areaways, etc.

-other excava-

shop, bay, bow or oriel windows.

moving of ings.

nower machinery, or alterations or rePerson to make application.

PAR. 2. The application shall be made by the owner, architect or an authorized agent of the owner. 26

How made.

The application shall be made on blanks furnished by the Inspector of Buildings in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by copies of the plans of the work proposed; such plans shall be properly drawn to with scale the usual construction data thereon. including character of founda-Prints, copies or tracings of tions, etc. all plans filed for application shall be made on cloth and shall be deposited with the department as permanent matter of record. Complete copies of specifications shall also

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Prints and tracings.

Plans re-

quired.

Additional data, etc.

PAR. 3. If required by the Inspector of Buildings, additional drawings and information shall be furnished after such plans have been examined, and no signs, lines, words, figures or coloring shall be erased, changed or added to any such plans or to any accompanying statements or specifications thereafter, except as hereinafter provided.

be filed with the Inspector of Buildings.

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Dimensions required to be given.

PAR. 4. All important dimensions shall be figured, and plans for tenements, apartment houses, lodging houses and hotels shall include a plan for each floor with the sizes of all courts, shafts, windows, stairs, hall-ways and other rooms figured in detail.

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Contents of blanks.

PAR. 5. The blanks shall cover all details not likely to be covered by the drawings, as the Inspector of Buildings may determine.

They shall be filled out in ink, giving the full name and business address and the resi-

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idence, with the street and number of the owner of the proposed structure.

33 PAR. 6. If the application is not made by the owner, it shall also state the authority of the person making the application and his business address and residence.

When not owner.

34 Every application for a permit Use of buildfor the construction of a new building shall state the proposed use of the building.

ing to be stated.

Every application for a permit for the construction of a new building shall state whether an old building will have to be demolished or not, and what the character of the supporting soil is supposed to be. If the application is for electrical work, Electrician to in whole or in part, the name of the electrician who will do the work, if known, shall be given; if not known, the name shall be added at a later date.

Demolishing old build-ing.

be named.

27 PAR. Q. Every application for a permit Construction for the making of an areaway, vault, cistern or other excavation allowable by law ordinance on an avenue, street, alley or any other public property or for the construction of a show window, bay window, oriel window, steps, portico, column, pier. awning, or any other extension to or from a building, upon or over any such public property, or for the erection of any shed, platform, retaining wall, fence, sign, or for any temporary or detached object or construction upon any such public ground shall be made separately on blanks furnished by the 38 Inspector of Buildings. Every such application shall be accompanied by plans and

upon, over, or under public ground; requirements.

Plans to be

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Board of Esti mates to pass on same. statements fully setting forth the character of the excavation, construction or erection, its proposed use and the amount which the applicant is willing to pay therefor. Every such application, with its accompanying plans and statements, with a report of the examination thereof made in the office of the Inspector of Buildings shall be filed before the Board of Estimates for their approval.

Power permits.

Discretion of

Advertisement of applications.

Costs thereof.

Issue of per-

Par. 10. Every application for a power permit shall describe the premises intended to be served and the character of the power and the machinery to be used. In case the application is for the use of electric power that will plainly in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings not be or cause a nuisance to adjoining property owners, permits may be issued subject to such conditions as may be imposed under the provisions of the next succeeding section relating to such permits. In all other cases a notice of such application, naming a day and hour previous to which protests may be made in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, shall be inserted in one daily paper not less than three times by the Inspector of Buildings within the period of one week after the date Every such applicaof such application. tion shall be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay the cost of such notice. Should no written protests or complaints be received, the Inspector of Buildings, after being satisfied that all conditions are favorable, shall issue a permit therefor, subject to such conditions as may be imposed under the provisions of the next succeeding section

Section 5, Par. 9, 10.

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not.

motors.

45 relating to such permits. Should any written protest be filed, the Inspector of Buildings shall investigate the same, and if in his opinion the objections are not well taken, he may in the exercise of his discretion grant the permit for the same, notwithstanding the protest may have been filed to 46 the granting of the same. Such permits Requisites of shall be signed by the Inspector of Buildings himself and shall not be issued without having the Mayor's approval indorsed upon them, whether protests have been filed or

Written pro-

power per-

PAR. II. If the said application describes Affidavit, the power of the proposed boiler as being of sufficient capacity to run an engine, dynamo or other machinery of more than twenty (20) horsepower, there shall be attached to said application, in addition to the matters above set forth. the following affidavit sworn to by the person, persons or corporation who are to own, lease or control the said machinery before a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore city or before a Notary Public: "I hereby Form of. make oath that during the time when the machinery described in the above application is in use it shall be always in the actual charge of a competent engineman." This Exception. affidavit shall not be required for electric

when re-quired.

50 All plans, specifications PAR. 12. and statements shall be construed together; but in case difference between them shall be found, the statements sworn to, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Inspector of Buildings, shall govern.

Interpretation and construction of

Section 5, Par. 10—12.

Groups of buildings.

PAR. 13. One application and one set of plans may be used for several separate buildings provided they are exactly alike and adjoin each other under similar conditions.

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Applications always required. Applications shall be made in all cases of constructive work and in all cases where permits are required, no matter how small the work to be done.

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Approval of applications.

PAR. 14. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to examine and approve or reject every application within a reasonable time. If the application is rejected, the person making it shall be promptly notified of the fact with the reasons for the rejection after which he shall have an opportunity to so amend the plans and specifications as to remove the objections.

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#### PERMITS.

#### Section 6.

When required.

PAR. I. No building shall be constructed, added to or altered or repaired in any way, and no work relating thereto shall be performed after the passage of this Article without a general permit therefor signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

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None given without application. PAR. 2. No such permit shall be given until application has been made as provided in Section 5 of this Article, nor until the plans and specifications accompanying such application shall have been examined and found to conform to the requirements of this Article.

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PAR. 3. A permit, however, may be given l'arts of buildfor the construction of a part of a building. or a part of an extension or an alteration where the application has been made as required in Section 5 of this Article, provided the plans and specifications relating thereto fully and satisfactorily cover the part of the construction for which such a partial permit is desired, and provided such a partial permit is in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings necessary for the prompt execution of the work or otherwise desirable. any such case the general permit shall be given subsequently and the construction in question shall not proceed beyond the limits of the partial permit until a general permit is given.

ings; prelimmits.

Limits of work under.

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PAR. 4. No permit shall be given for a License from Appeal Tax Court; when new building, nor shall any permit be given for an addition to any building involving a proposed cost of over one hundred dollars. nor shall a permit be given for any alteration, involving a proposed cost of five hundred dollars or more until a license therefor from the Appeal Tax Court, as provided by Section II of this Article, shall be presented and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

required.

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PAR. 5. No permit shall be given until all Fees and taxes fees and taxes provided for by law or ordinance have been paid.

paid.

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No general permit shall include Special per-Par. 6. the construction of a vault, cistern, areaway, or the making of any other excavation or improvement upon any avenue, street, alley,

required.

or other public or private property, or the extension of any show window, bay window, oriel window, steps, portico, column, pier, awning or other ornamental or structural projection over or upon such property.

Special permit required—for power.

PAR. 7. No such permit shall include facilities for the generation or the use of power.

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No permit unless authorized by law. PAR. 8. No such permit shall be given for any building or for the alteration or repair of any building upon any public or private property unless the construction, alteration or repair of such building shall be duly authorized by law or ordinance.

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Restricted buildings and construction.

PAR. 9. No such permit shall be given for any building covered by the provisions of Section 47, Paragraph 8, of this Article unless the construction, alteration or repair of the same be authorized as therein provided. 68

Same.

PAR. 10. No such permit shall be given for any of the buildings named in Section 47, Par. 12, of this Article unless such building shall conform to the requirements thereof and its construction or erection be approved as therein provided.

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Protested permits; requirements.

PAR. 11. No permit shall be given for any building to which objection has been filed as hereinafter provided unless such objection shall have been passed upon and the application approved by the Inspector of Buildings and the issuance of such permit is authorized by law or ordinance.

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PAR. 12. A record shall be kept in a book in the office of the Inspector of Buildings of all general permits for new buildings, and in a separate book of all such permits for alterations, additions and repairs.

Record of permits: separate records.

67 PAR. 13. General permits shall state whether any electric lighting is included or not. If it is included, the name of the contractor as given in the application shall be stated. If it is not included, a special elec-68 tric lighting permit shall be subsequently required; but no permit shall be given for electric lighting except the name of the contractor is stated therein. Every permit for electric lighting shall likewise be recorded

in a separate book.

Electric lighting; informa-tion required.

Rules relating to.

PAR. 14. No permit shall be given for the Grade changes. alteration or repair of a building which in any way changes the grade of its occupancy unless the building as altered or repaired shall fully comply with the requirements of this Article for its changed grade of occupancy.

78 PAR. 15. No electrical work shall be done, no electrical wires shall be placed and no electrical apparatus of any kind shall be installed in any building or structure except central and sub-stations of incorporated electric companies within the corporate limits of the city, or over or upon any avenue, street, alley or other public property within said limits without a permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Electrical work, wir-ing, and apparatus.

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Vaults and other excavations.

Show, bay, and

other windows, etc.

PAR. 16. No vault, cistern, areaway or other excavation, authorized by law or ordinance, upon any avenue, street, alley, or other public property shall be made without a separate permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings; no show window, bay window, oriel window, and no steps, portico, column, pier, awning or other ornamental or structural projections authorized by law or ordinance below a height of 10 feet above the sidewalk or pavement shall extend over or upon any such public property without a separate permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings, and no shed, platform, sign, temporary structure or detached construction or object of any kind shall be erected on any such public property without a separate street permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Separate permits requir-

Vault extension or street permits; PAR. 17. No such vault, extension or street permit shall be given unless the right to so use the avenue, street, alley or other public property has been granted by the Board of Estimates, and unless the payment of the money required therefor has been made and all other terms and conditions required by said Board shall have been complied with, except as provided for in Section 53 of this Article.

Board of Estimates to grant.

Old walls. Party walls. PAR. 18. No permit shall be given for the use of an old wall except in conformity with the provisions of Section 29 of this Article. No permit shall be given for the strengthening, repairing or rebuilding of a party wall or for the construction of an independent wall adjoining or enclosing a party wall except in conformity with the

Section 6, Par. 16—18.

provisions of Section 29 of this Article. Separate permits in such cases shall not be General permit shall inrequired, but the general permit shall state that the use of the old or party wall or the construction of an adjoining or enclosing independent wall is approved.

clude.

78 PAR. 19. No elevator shall be erected, and no elevator shaft, appurtenance or machinery shall be changed or altered in any respect without a permit from the Inspector 79

Elevators. shafts and machinery.

of Buildings, except as provided for in Section 39 of this Article. All permits for the Record of. alteration or construction of elevators, including elevator shafts, appurtenances or machinery, shall be recorded in a separate book kept for that purpose.

80 PAR. 20. All permits for fire-escapes shall Fire escapes. likewise be kept in a separate book; but if they are to be constructed with other work special permits shall not be required. 81 fire-escapes shall be erected, altered or re-

moved without a permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Permit required.

82 PAR. 21. No permit shall be given for a Smoke pipes. smoke pipe through a roof or floor except for a limited time, not exceeding sixty days, and all such smoke pipes shall be protected as directed by the Inspector of Buildings and special record kept of all such permits.

83 Special permits shall be ob- Moving buildtained and record kept for the moving of all buildings.

84 Special permits for open sheds, PAR. 23. temporary structures, signs, fences, retaining walls, temporary electric

Open sheds, platforms.

RR

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Revocation of such permits on notice; penalty.

lamps or other temporary or detached constructions shall be signed by the Inspector of Buildings and recorded in a separate book kept for that purpose. All such special permits may be revoked on thirty days' written notice from the Inspector of Buildings, approved by the Mayor, to the owner or the person having charge thereof, and any person who shall refuse or neglect to conform to the requirements of such a notice shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for every day that such refusal or neglect shall continue after the expiration of the thirty days. No open shed, platform, temporary structure, sign, fence, retaining wall or other temporary or detached construction shall be erected without such a permit.

Permit required.

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Heating boilers, hot air furnaces, etc.

PAR. 24. No heating boiler, hot-air furnaces over coffee roaster or other appliance in which similar fires are maintained shall be placed in a building previously constructed without a special permit from the Inspector of Buildings; but if such an appliance is constructed at the same time that the building is constructed it may be included in the general permit. All special permits for heating shall be returned to the Inspector of Buildings at the time of the first inspection covered by the permit in question.

Special permits required.

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Power permits; revocation of. PAR. 25. Power permits, including permits for steam-power boilers or engines, gas or gasoline engines, electric dynamos and motors and all other power generators, and all machinery operated thereby, may be re-

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voked on ninety days' written notice from the Inspector of Buildings, approved by the Mayor, to the owner or person having charge thereof, provided in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings the provisions of law or ordinance in relation to such permits or in relation to such methods or means of power or of any ordinance relating to the storage of fuel are not complied with. and any person who shall refuse or neglect to conform to the requirements of such a Penalty for violating notice, or shall fail to remove such machinery when required to do so by the Inspector of Buildings, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for every day that such refusal or neglect shall continue after the expiration of ninety days. A separate record shall be kept of all power permits and no steam-boiler or engine, gas or gasoline engine, electric dynamo or motor of five horsepower or over, or any other power generator, or any machinery to be operated thereby, shall be installed without such a permit signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Separate record of power per-

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PAR. 26. No such permit shall be granted Advertisement until the application therefor shall have been advertised as provided in Section 5 of this Article.

of permits.

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No permit shall be given for the use of a roof as a place of observation or tor any other purpose for which numbers of persons may come together unless the statements and plans filed with the application or the information on file in the office of the Inspector of Buildings cover the construction of the roof in question, and no permit

Roofs; permit for use of

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shall be given unless in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings the enclosure on the roof, its strength and its means of exit are all satisfactory for the purposes and uses for which the permit is given. Such permits shall not be required for ten or less persons, and the total number of persons allowed on the roof shall be named in the permit.

Safes, machinery or other weights. PAR. 27. No safes, machinery or other weights beyond allowances as called for in Section 19 shall be placed or installed in any building or on any floor thereof without a permit therefor being first obtained from the Inspector of Buildings.

Alterations, as repairs; penalty.

PAR. 28. Any owner or person managing or controlling a building, or any contractor or employee who shall make any alteration under the guise of repairs shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every offense. No repairs, however, shall be made to construction which do not conform to the provisions of this Article. In all such cases the changes required shall constitute an alteration and shall conform to all the requirements of this Article.

Repairs, requirements for.

Objections to permits.

PAR. 29. Written objection may be made to the granting of any permit by the Inspector of Buildings, and if as the result of such objection any conditions or requirements are imposed by him, the permit shall conform thereto, and the plans and specifications shall be amended to meet such conditions and requirements.

98 In all cases where permits are Inspector of Buildings, condiserty owners Par. 30. issued by the Inspector of Buildings, conditioned upon the written consent of the property owners or residents, the document containing such written consent must be made a permanent record of the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

to permanent record.

99 PAR. 31. Amendments to plans and speci- Amendments fications may be made after a permit has been granted, but every such amendment shall require a separate application on a blank furnished by the Inspector of Buildings, accompanied by suitable plans and information, which shall be examined and approved by the Inspector of Buildings before the work covered by such amendment has been begun.

to plans and specifications.

100 Par. 32. Every application for a permit for a new building, alteration or repairing of any structure three stories or more in height shall state what protection will be provided to the sidewalk, but the Inspector of Buildings may require additional protection during the progress of the work if in his judgment additional protection is desirable.

Sidewalk protection; per-mit to state.

101 PAR. 33. One copy of all permits and all Copies of permits to be amendments thereto shall be filed with the application as a permanent record in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

filed.

102 PAR. 34. All permits herein provided for shall expire by limitation of time in one year after date of signature if no actual work has been done thereunder.

Limitation for

General penalties relating to per-

PAR. 35. Any owner or other person in charge of a structure who shall undertake any work without a permit as required by this section, or who shall fail to comply with any of the conditions or requirements of any permit issued by the Inspector of Buildings, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.00, and where the offense is a continuing one shall be liable to a further penalty of \$10.00 for each day such violation continues, except where in a particular case a different penalty is prescribed in this Article.

104

Approval or disapproval of Inspector to be in writing.

PAR. 36. Whenever the approval or disapproval of the Inspector of Buildings, or a notice of such approval or disapproval shall be given in accordance with the provisions of this Article it shall be in writing on blanks prepared therefor.

#### INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

Section 7.

Market houses.

Report of

Every market house and other buildings belonging to the City of Baltimore shall be inspected once by the Inspector of The conditions of Buildings each year. every such building shall be carefully noted condition of. and a detailed report of every such inspection shall be made to the Mayor. All repairs and alterations which in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings are desirable shall be described and a detailed estimate of their cost shall be made.

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Repairs and alterations

Theatres and public buildings.

Every theatre and every public building shall be inspected as provided in Section 43 of this Article and a record of 108

every such inspection shall be kept in a separate book for that purpose.

109 PAR. 3. Every building or place reported Dangerous to be in a dangerous condition or which is suspected of being so shall be inspected by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and reports of all such inspections shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

110 PAR. 4. The buildings mentioned in Sectioned in Sectioned in Sections 80 and 280 of the City Charter and tions 80 and 280 of the City Charter and every warehouse used for manufacturing purposes in which five or more persons are employed shall be inspected at least once every four years by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his

and 280 of City Char-

direction. He shall ascertain if such build- Exits required. 111 ings have proper means of exit and if they otherwise conform to the requirements of law or ordinance, and a report of all such inspections shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

PAR. 5. Every areaway, vault, cistern or her excavation and every shed, platform cavations 112 other excavation and every shed, platform or other temporary or detached structure or object erected on a street, alley or other public ground by the authority of law or ordinance shall be inspected immediately after its completion, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

generally.

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Elevators and fire escapes.

PAR. 6. Elevators and fire-escapes shall be inspected as provided in Sections 39 and 40 of this Article, and reports of all such inspections shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

Heating boilers and hotair furnaces.

PAR. 7'. Heating boilers and hot-air furnaces shall be inspected as provided for in Section 35 of this Article, and reports of all such inspections shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

New buildings, alterations, repairs, etc. PAR. 8. All new buildings and all alterations, repairs and additions to buildings previously constructed, including old and party walls, foundations, excavations and electrical facilities shall be inspected from time to time during the progress of work thereon as may be determined by the Inspector of Buildings.

Power boilers, steam, gas, and other engines. PAR. 9. The conditions under which steam power boilers and engines, gas and gasoline engines, electric dynamos and motors and other generators and the machinery relating thereto are constructed shall also be inspected from time to time during their installation as may be determined by the Inspector of Buildings.

Violations; report of.

PAR. 10. If violations of any of the provisions of this Article, or of any law or ordinance supplementing or superseding its provisions are found, they shall be promptly reported and the location and character of the violation shall be fully stated. If possible, the names of the owner, occupants, architect and contractor shall be given. A record shall be made of all such violations in books kept for that purpose.

Report and record thereof. 118

Section 7, Par. 6-10.

119 PAR. II. All tests of new materials and Tests. of cements shall be made as directed by the Inspector of Buildings. All tests of cement shall conform to the standard of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

120 PAR. 12. The requirements of Sections 5, 6 and 7, sub-titled "Application, Permits, Inspections and Tests," shall not apply to excavations for gas and water mains, except the said excavations run parallel to and within a distance of four (4) feet from any foundation or wall of any structure.

Excavations for gas and water mains.

PAR. 13. Standpipes and hose in all Standpipes and 121 buildings shall be inspected at least once in every three months and a practical test made thereof, and should there be indicated by such inspection any defect or impairment such imperfect conditions shall be made sound at once.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MIS-CELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

SECTION 8.

PAR. I. The Inspector of Buildings shall New methods of construc-122 be empowered to permit the use of new methods of construction, electrical or elevator equipment not herein provided for, when after proposed examinations and tests by him said methods are found to be in conformity with good practice and the spirit and intent of this Code.

tion, etc.

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## NEW MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Application for use of required.

Section 9.

PAR. I. If any person shall desire to use materials or new or unusual methods of construction which are safe and acceptable and according to the spirit of this Article, though not in accordance with the strict letter of its requirements, or if for any reason it is difficult to comply with the exact provisions of this Article, he may make an application to the Inspector of Buildings for permission to use the desired materials or methods or to avoid the difficulty of complying with the exact provisions of this Article. In every such case the Inspector of Buildings shall fix an early date when the application shall be considered. The applicant or his authorized representative may present his reasons for a favorable consideration of his application in writing. Inspector of Buildings shall render a decision as soon as possible, and such decision shall be final.

Consideration

Decision to be rendered.

## APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

When and in what cases apeals will lie.

SECTION 10.

PAR. I. Should the owner or trustees of any building or premises, or the authorized agent of such owner or trustee or the architect or builder in charge of and responsible for the construction of any building object to any order or decision in relation to the materials or

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methods required to be used by the provisions of this Article, or in relation to any duty or liability imposed upon the persons named by the provisions of this Article, or in relation to any matter or thing to be done in conformity therewith left by the provisions of this Article, to the approval or disapproval or control of the Inspector of Buildings, they may appeal as set forth in the next succeeding section of this Article.

#### PROCEDURE.

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ing shall file with the Inspector of Buildings a declaration of the contention with a deposit of forty-five (\$45.00) dollars to cover a fee of an examining commission within twentyfour hours of the service of the notice relating thereto; the said declaration shall state 128 the exact character of the contention and reasons therefor, and shall name a man who will serve as one of a commission of three referees or arbitrators to be commissioned by the Inspector of Buildings to determine 129 the point or points at issue; the Inspector of Arbitrators. Buildings shall appoint a second arbitrator. and the two thus nominated shall select a 130 third arbitrator; should such arbitrators decline to act or fail to select a third arbitrator as aforesaid within forty-eight hours of the receipt of their credentials from the Inspector of Buildings, other arbitrators shall be selected and appointed in like man-131 ner in their stead. All of said referees or arbitrators shall be disinterested parties

PAR. 2. The person or persons so appeal- Deposit of fee

Declaration of contention.

When arbitrators decline to

Qualifications of arbitrators.

Section 10, Par. 1, 2.

and shall be competent builders, architects or engineers or master mechanics, as the case may be; but in every case they must Duties of commission.

have practical experience in the trade, profession or line of business under which such work is disputed. The commission so constituted and appointed shall examine the property, matter or thing in contention and shall pass upon all points at issue separately, and the decision thereon shall be in writing, signed by all or two of said referees; said decision shall be filed with the Inspector of Buildings within three days after the appointment of the third arbitrator aforesaid, unless upon the request of the majority of the commission the time shall be extended by the Inspector of Build-

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when to be filed.

Decision;

Compensation of arbitrators.

ings.

Cost of appeal.

Return of deposit.

Liability of parties.

PAR. 3. The said arbitrators shall each receive fifteen (\$15.00) dollars for their services. If the appeal is completely sustained, their services shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the money deposited shall be returned. If the appeal is not sustained, the money so deposited shall be used to pay the fee of said commission. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to lessen in any way the responsibility of parties appealing for any accident that may happen pending the determination of such appeal.

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#### LICENSE FROM APPEAL TAX COURT.

SECTION 11.

When required.

PAR. I. Every person making application for a permit for the construction of a new building or for an addition involving a proposed cost of over \$100.00 or for an altertion to a building already constructed in-

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volving a proposed cost of \$500.00 or over, shall obtain a license from the Appeal Tax Court therefor. Every such license shall be granted under the regulations of the Ap- Conditions of peal Tax Court, except that nothing shall be required to be furnished by the applicant except a statement regarding the character of the permit wanted, the use of the proposed structure and the proposed cost thereof

license.

140 PAR. 2. Every failure to use the materials Violations of or methods of construction required by this Article or to otherwise comply with its constructive provisions shall constitute a violation.

141 PAR. 3. Whenever such a violation shall Notice of vibe reported, or whenever it shall come to his notice that such a violation has occurred. unless otherwise specially provided, the Inspector of Buildings shall serve a notice of violation upon the owner of the premises in question or upon the architect or upon the authorized agent of the owner.

olation to be

142 PAR. 4. Every such notice shall state the Contents of character of the violation and the requirements of the Inspector of Buildings in relation thereto, or where such notice is served in conformity with the provisions of this Article governing a particular case, it shall conform to such provision. It shall be signed by the Inspector of Buildings and Inspector to 143 the date of signature shall be given. It shall be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed by an employee in the office of the Inspector of Buildings as soon there-

Service of notice.

after as possible. If the person in question cannot be found, it shall be delivered to the person who has charge of the work to which it relates, or if he cannot be found, it shall be posted upon the premises, and every such notice and the disposition thereof shall be recorded in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

144

Penalty for violation of notice, PAR. 5. The requirements of such notice shall be complied with within ten days of the date thereof, and if they are not complied with within that time, the owner, the authorized agent of the owner and the person in responsible charge of the work in question shall severally be liable to a penalty of \$10.00 therefor and \$25.00 additional for each and every day thereafter that such requirements be not complied with.

145

Extension of times of notice.

PAR. 6. The Inspector of Buildings may extend the period of ten days if in his judgment a longer time is required or if in his judgment there is other sufficient reason therefor.

146

Appeal; effect of.

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PAR. 7. The owner or the architect, or the authorized agent of the owner on whom the notice was served, may appeal from the action of the Inspector of Buildings in relation thereto, as provided in Section 10 of this Article, in which case the appeal shall suspend all proceedings under the notice until the several matters at issue or in dispute are determined in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 10 of this Article.

148 PAR. 8. When the requirements of such Removal of a notice shall be comlied with, or the requirements of the commission in pursuance with Section 10 of this Article shall be complied with, the Inspector of Buildings shall notify the person to whom the original notice was given that the violation has been removed, and the facts of such removal shall be recorded in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

restrictions; notice of.

If the requirements of the InNotice to
Board of
Police Com-149 PAR. Q. spector of Buildings or of said commission in reference to any such notice are not complied with within the time limit thereof, or within any extension to it that shall have been made, the Inspector of Buildings shall notify the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Baltimore, or the president thereof, of the facts in the case and of the liability of penalty that has been incurred.

missioners: when to be given.

150 PAR. 10. In case any other liability of penalty under this Article shall come to his knowledge, the Inspector of Buildings shall likewise notify the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Baltimore, or the president thereof, of the facts in the case.

Same as to violations generally.

151 All such notices to the Board of Police Com- Notices to be missioners for the City of Baltimore, or the president thereof, shall be made in writing and shall be delivered by an employee in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

in writing.

#### COLLECTION OF FINES, PENALTIES AND EXPENSES

SECTION 12.

Inspector to enforce provisions.

PAR. I. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to carry into effect the provisions of this section in all cases embraced within its operations.

152

153

Penalties, costs and expenses.

PAR. 2. Except when otherwise provided in this Code, whenever under the provisions of this Article a penalty is incurred for any violation of any of its provisions, or whenever under the provisions of this Article it is made the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to proceed with the enforcement of certain safety or other regulations, any order or decision of the Inspector of Buildings in relation to any building other structure or any work, materials or construction, matter or thing in relation to any building or any other structure, and such enforcement involves the expenditure of money for work, labor and materials, advertising and other expenses incidental thereto, the amount or amounts of such penalty or penalties or expense shall be and become a debt against each and every person interested in the property, to be recovered as hereinafter provided, and when so

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become debt against property.

lien.

recovered shall be paid to the Comptroller.

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PAR. 3. After the Inspector of Buildings Debt to be a has completed his work under such proceedings and the amount of the penalty incurred or the amount of expenses to which the corporation has been put by such enforcement of said provisions of this Article shall be

Section 12, Par. 1—3.

unpaid, the said penalty or expenses or both shall forthwith become a lien upon the lot or premises in respect to which such liability was incurred, or upon the specific property against which under any provisions of this Article a lien may be created. judgment in due course of time shall have Enforcement of been obtained for said amount, or for any one of them against the owner or owners of the premises, said property shall be sold under due legal process.

property.

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PAR. 4. When there is no occupier of the In case of property and the owner or owners or agent or agents thereof do not reside in the City of Baltimore, or if any property chargeable as aforesaid shall be owned by any person or persons or corporation not resident within the limits of the State of Maryland. it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to expose for sale and sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; provided that before the Inspector Notice of of Buildings shall proceed to sell as aforesaid, he shall give notice of such sale in three of the daily newspapers of the city, together with a particular description of the property proposed to be sold, by advertisement published twice a week for three successive weeks, and he shall deduct from the proceeds of said sale all costs, charges Proceeds of and expenses attendant thereon, as well as the amount of the penalties or expenses incurred and in arrear under the provisions of this Article, and place the balance in the City Treasury to the credit of the owner of the ground or such other party or parties as may be legally entitled thereto.

vacant prop-erty and non-resident own-

Section 12, Par. 3, 4.

160

### NOTICE.

SECTION 13.

Term "owner"
defined
where "notice to owner" is required to be
given.

PAR. 1. Whenever any person or persons shall be in actual possession of or have charge, care or control of any property within the city, as executor, executrix or administrators, administratrix, executors, trustee or trustees, guardian or guardians, agent or agents, such person or persons shall be deemed and taken to be the owner or owners of such property within the true intent and meaning of the several ordinances of the city, and shall be bound to comply with the provisions of any ordinances of the city in relation to buildings: or any other structure erected or in process of erection within the corporate limits of the city or in relation to building construction, materials or methods so far as the same may affect such property, in the same manner and under the same penalties, fines, forfeitures and expense as if such person or persons were actually the owner or owners of such property, and notice to any such person or persons of any order or decision of the Inspector of Buildings shall be deemed and taken to be as good and sufficient notice as if such person or persons were actually the owners of the property.

When notice is sufficient.

161

### DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 14.

Of words, etc., hereinafter given.

PAR. I. The definition contained in Section 14 of this Article shall be the meanings of the respective words and expressions wherever used in this Article and in their use by the Inspector of Buildings.

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Sections 13, 14, Par. 1.

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163 PAR. 2. The term "Fire-proof Buildings"

shall apply to all buildings in which the principal parts are made of incombustible

materials, but not including fire-proofed In all such buildings the walls. floors, roofs, furrings, ceilings, stairs and elevator enclosures, excepting only the finish of the floors, shall be made entirely of

the incombustible material. The body of all partitions in such buildings shall likewise be made incombustible, and all structural members of metal shall be protected from fire by a covering, the material of which shall be entirely incombustible, not injuriously affected by water, and a slow conductor of heat.

"Fire-proof buildings."

specifications for.

partitions and metal members.

PAR. 3. The term "Slow-burning Building" shall apply to all buildings in which the exterior walls are made entirely of brick. stone or concrete, and the floors, roof and interior supports are made of large size timbers with no concealed spaces.

"Slow-burning

167 The term "Ordinary Masonry Building" shall apply to all buildings in which the exterior walls are made of brick, stone or concrete, and the floors and roof are made of ordinary wood construction.

"Ordinary Ma-sonry Build-ing."

168 PAR. 5. The term "Frame Building" shall "Frame Buildapply to all buildings the exterior walls of which are constructed of wood. buildings sheathed with boards and covered with four inches of brick work shall be rated as frame buildings. Wood frames covered with metal or lathed and plastered on the Wood frames. 169 outside shall be rated as frame buildings.

"Dwelling."

PAR. 6. The term "Dwelling" shall apply to every building which shall be used as the home or residence of not more than two separate, distinct families, and in which not more than fifteen rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which shall be used for a store or any other business purpose.

170

"Apartment House." PAR. 7. The term "Apartment House" shall apply to every building which is used as the home or residence of three or more families living independently of each other, and each having its own separate kitchen, set bath tub and water closet.

171

"Tenement."

PAR. 8. The term "Tenement" shall apply to every house, building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another and doing their own cooking on the premises, or by more than two families on a floor so living or cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets or privies, or some of them.

172

"Lodging House." PAR. 9. The term "Lodging House" shall apply to any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire for a single night, or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let to any person to sleep in for any time less than a week.

173

"Hotel."

PAR. 10. The term "Hotel" shall apply to every building or part thereof used for supplying food or shelter to residents or

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guests and having a general public dining room or cafe or both, and containing also more than fifteen sleeping rooms above the first story.

175 PAR. 11. The term "Office Building" shall apply to every building which shall ne divided into rooms and used for business purposes, no part of which shall be used for living purposes, excepting only for the lanitor and his family.

"Office Build-

PAR. 12. The term "Warehouse" shall apply to every building or part thereof used solely for the sale or storage of merchandise "Warehouse."

177 PAR. 13. The term "Public Building" shall apply to every building used as a place of public assemblage or as a place of public resort. Churches, theatres, schools, railway 178

"Public Build-

stations and department stores shall be rated as public buildings. Halls and other large rooms used as places of public assembly for amusement, instruction or otherwise,

Churches, the-

the lobbies and other large rooms in hotels of assem-and large rooms in business and manufacand large rooms in business and manufacturing buildings where large numbers of people are required for service or are liable to congregate, shall be rated as places of public assembly, and so far as such rooms are concerned shall be treated as public buildings.

180 PAR. 14. The term "Bearing Wall" shall "Bearing Wall." apply to all walls carrying floors or other structural members.

181 PAR. 15. The term "Non-Bearing Wall" "Non-bearing Wall" shall apply to all walls which do not carry floors or other structural members.

"Supported Wall."

PAR. 16. The term "Supported Wall" shall apply to all walls carried upon or supported by steel or reinforced concrete girders, carried on piers or on protected iron or steel columns, or by steel frame construction.

182

"Foundation Wall." PAR. 17. The term "Foundation Wall" shall apply to all walls and piers built below the curb level, or below the tier of beams nearest to the curb level, and carrying the walls. piers, beams, girders or columns of a building.

183

"Retaining Wall." PAR. 18. The term "Retaining Wall" shall apply to all walls below ground constructed for the purpose of holding back or supporting the adjoining earth. Retaining walls may carry sidewalks, floors or roofs at or near the level of the ground.

184

"Party Wall." PAR. 19. The term "Party Wall" shall apply to all walls dividing adjoining premises and used in common by both.

185

"Division Wall."

PAR. 20. The term "Division Wall" shall apply to all inside walls of structural importance.

186

"Partiton or Partition Walls." PAR. 21. The term "Partition or Partition Walls" shall apply to all interior walls in frame construction and to all interior walls in other buildings which are not structurally important. Partition walls shall not be bearing walls.

187

"Fire Walls."

PAR. 22. The term "Fire Walls" shall apply to all walls in fire-proof, slow-burning and ordinary masonry buildings built for the purpose of fire resistance. All internal

189 fire walls are division walls. Fire walls "Internal may or may not be bearing walls. All party walls are also fire walls.

190 The term "Dead Wall" shall "Dead Wall." PAR. 23. apply to a wall without openings.

PAR. 24. The term "External Walls" 191 shall apply to the outer walls enclosing a building.

192 PAR. 25. The height of a building shall Height of be measured from the curb level at the centre of the front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams. Where the walls of a building do not adjoin a street then the height of a building shall be measured from the average level of the ground adjoining the walls, instead of from the street curb.

buildings measurement

193 PAR. 26. The height of a wall carried on iron, steel or reinforced concrete girders which are supported by columns or piers or by other walls shall be measured from the top of the girder.

Height of walls-same

194 PAR. 27. The height of a story, except the top story, shall be the distance from the finished floor line in that story to the finished floor line in the story above. The height of 195 a story in the clear shall be the distance from the finished floor line to the general line of finished ceiling. The height of the top story shall be the top story in the clear.

Height of stories

Same - in the clear.

196 PAR. 28. The length of a building shall be measured in the direction of the greatest linear dimension, and the width of a building shall be measured at right angles to its length.

Length of buildings. "Cellar" or "Basement."

PAR. 29. The term "Cellar" or "Basement" shall apply to the lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining.

197

"First Story."

PAR. 30. The term "First Story" shall apply to the lower story of a building if more than one-half the height of the story in the clear is above the level of the street adjoining, or if there is a basement in the building the term shall apply to the story above the basement.

198

"First Floor."

PAR. 31. The term "First Floor" shall apply to the floor of the first story.

199

"Vault."

PAR. 32. The term "Vault" shall apply to any underground construction outside of the area of the first story which is connected to the building as an integral part of it.

200

"Footing."

PAR. 33. The term "Footing" shall apply to all that part of a foundation wall or pier below the beginning of its spread.

201

"Pier."

PAR. 34. The term "Pier" shall apply to any isolated mass of brick. stone or concrete masonry of structural importance.

202

"Attic. Story."

PAR. 35. The term "Attic Story" shall apply to any story situated wholly or partly in the roof.

203

"Court."

PAR. 36. The term "Court" shall apply to any enclosed space wholly or partially surrounded by a building and too large to be properly considered a shaft.

- PAR. 37. The term "Show Window" shall "Show, Window" apply to a store window in which goods are displayed.
- PAR. 38. The term "Bay Window" shall "Bay Window" apply to a window which projects from an exterior wall at any story for any purpose other than for display of goods.
- PAR. 39. The term "Oriel Window" shall "Oriel Window" apply to a window which projects from an exterior wall with a cantilevered or bracketed support.
- PAR. 40. The term "Building Line" shall "Building apply to the outside line of the walls of a building at the ground level. If the building is built adjoining a street or an alley, the term building line shall apply to the street or alley line as established by law or ordinance.
- PAR. 41. The term "Terra Cotta" when "Terra Cotta." used alone shall apply to the hand-moulded, baked clay material used for the architectural decoration and construction of walls.
- PAR. 42. The term "Hard Terra Cotta "Hard Terra Fire-proofing" shall apply to all clay fire-proofing material that is manufactured without sawdust.
- PAR. 43. The term "Semi-porous Terra Cotta Fire-proofing" shall apply to all clay fire-proof material having twenty per cent. of sawdust, measured by volume, mixed with eighty per cent. of clay.

"Porous Terra Cotta."

PAR. 44. The term "Porous Terra Cotta Fire-proofing" shall apply to all clay fire-proof material having fifty per cent of sawdust, measured by volume, mixed with fifty per cent. of clay.

212

"Steel Frame Construction." PAR. 45. The term "Steel Frame Construction" shall apply to every metal frame used for the support of a building. In such construction the columns shall carry the loads and the walls shall be supported at each floor. The steel frame shall include all the cast and wrought iron, as well as steel used in its construction.

213

"Girder."

PAR. 46. The term "Girder" in floor construction shall apply to all beams that are used for the support of other beams.

214

"Reinforced Concrete Construction." PAR. 47. The term "Reinforced Concrete Construction" shall apply to all concrete used in the construction of posts, beams lintels, girders, arches, walls and floors. roofs and ceilings which are strengthened by iron or steel mesh, wires, cables, bars, or shapes imbedded in the concrete.

215

"Dead Load."

PAR. 48. The term "Dead Load" shall apply to and include the weight of the walls, floors, etc., of a building, including all permanent construction.

216

"Live Load."

PAR. 49. The term "Live Load" shall apply to and include all weights in a building other than dead loads. Such loads shall include temporary construction, furniture and people.

217

"Building."

PAR. 50. The term "Building" shall apply to any structure which can be occupied

218

Section 14, Par. 44-50.

for living purposes, or for business or pleasure or for shelter.

PAR. 51. The term "Alteration" shall 219 apply to any operation within or about or to any addition to a structure which modifies its situation, plan, manner of construction or kind of materials, or in any way changes the grade of its occupancy.

"Alteration."

220 PAR. 52. The term "Repairs" shall apply "Repairs." to any operation within or about a structure undertaken for its maintenance and which does not change the construction and materials sufficiently to constitute an alteration.

221 PAR. 53. The term "Fence" shall apply to "Fence." any structure erected to enclose a ground area.

PAR. 54. The term "Alley" shall apply to "Alley." 222 any public thoroughfare or private way less than 30 feet in width.

# FIRE LIMITATIONS AND HEIGHTS OF BUILDINGS.

Section 15.

PAR. I. No frame building or other wood Frame Building 223 structure shall be built hereafter in the city of Baltimore within the following limits: Beginning from the intersection of the east-

224 ern and southern city limits on the east; Prohibited area. thence north to the intersection of the eastern limits and to intersect a line drawn easterly with and continuing the line of the north side of Twenty-sixth street; thence westerly, reversing said line, and bounding on the north side of said Twenty-sixth street

and continuing said line until it intersects the easternmost side of the Reisterstown turnpike road; thence southwesterly by a direct line to the intersection of the southern limit of the city and the easternmost side of Gwynn's Falls; thence along the southern boundaries to the place of beginning.

Height of buildings limited.

PAR. 2. No building shall be made more than 175 feet high, except towers, spires and belfries in fire-proof buildings may extend to a greater height. 225

Tenement and apartment houses. PAR. 3. No tenement or apartment house shall be made more than ten stories and a basement, nor more than 125 feet high, and no tenement or apartment house shall be more than five stories and a basement, nor more than 70 feet high without being made a fire-proof building.

226

Buildings over 85 feet. PAR. 4. Every building more than 85 feet in height shall be made a fire-proof building.

227

Frame building.

PAR. 5. No frame building shall be made more than three stories high, except spires and belfries of churches outside of the fire district may be constructed of wood to the height of 125 feet above the curb.

228

Occupants of frame buildings limited. PAR. 6. No frame building used as a tenement or apartment house shall be made for occupancy by more than six families, and no frame building shall be made for occupancy as a hotel or lodging house.

229

Certain buildings to be fire-proof. PAR. 7. Every building more than 45 feet or three stories in height hereafter altered or erected within the corporate limits of the

City of Baltimore and used as a hotel, lodging house, school, theatre, hospital or institution for the care or treatment of persons shall be made a fire-proof building.

**231** · Par. 8. The first story of every non-fireproof building three stories in height or more hereafter altered or erected in the City of Baltimore and used as an apartment house or tenement shall be made fire-prof. as required for fire-proof buildings. 232

Fire-proofiing story.

entire floor construction over the first story shall likewise be made fire-proof. building has a basement and the story above the basement is used for a store or for any other general business purpose, for offices, both the basement and the story above, with the floor over it, shall be made fire-proof.

of basement and first story.

233 PAR. 9. Outside of the fire district a clear open space not less than 10 feet wide shall be reserved on each side of each frame building, and this space shall be entirely upon the lot belonging to the building in question. There shall not be less than 20 feet between 234 any frame buildings, and no other buildings of any kind shall be built within 20 feet of any existing frame building.

Space between buildings out-side of fire district.

Minimum space between frame buildings.

#### PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS AND DANGEROUS AND PARTIALLY DESTROYED BUILDINGS

Section 16.

235

PAR. I. Excavations for any purpose Excavations whatever must have guards or fences to protect the public as shall be approved by the

guards for.

Inspector of Buildings, all to be properly lighted at night.

Footway bridge over excavations.

Temporary footway; construction

and maintenance of. PAR. 2. Should the excavation be under the footway, a bridge must be constructed not less than five (5) feet wide and of amples strength for the safety of pedestrians; said bridge can be placed at any place between the building line and the curb as will best facilitate the builder in his work, but must be solidly boarded up the sides to prevent accident. Should a pavement be less than ten (10) feet in width, the above mentioned bridge shall be of such a width as the Inspector of Buildings shall direct. Bridge to be kept well lighted at night. 236

237

Footway
bridge; construction of.

PAR. 3. This bridge may be kept five (5) feet above the level of the pavement, with steps extending on adjoining pavements or either side, provided such projections of steps shall not interfere with entry way to adjoining houses.

238

Space beneath bridge.

PAR. 4. The space under any elevated bridge next to street may be used for receiving building materials, provided proper guards for safety are maintained and kept lighted at night.

239

Bridges to be approved.

PAR. 5. All such bridgeways must have the approval of the Inspector of Buildings before being used. 240

Use of sidewalk for building materials. PAR. 6. Builders shall have the right to use the street and sidewalk in front of their buildings for materials to be used in the building, provided there be left a space equal in size to the bridgeway above named, and further provided said materials do not extend into the driveway more than one-third of the distance between curb nor to any dis-

tance that will allow less than ten (10) feet passageway for vehicles.

PAR. 7. Any additional use of the streets for building materials shall only be by permission of the City Engineer. Should there

Additional use of street.

be a railroad track on the street where materials are to be stored, there must be a clearance of three and a-half (3½) feet between the outer rails and the materials. No building materials entering into

Clearances for railroad tracks.

the structural framework of a house up to roofing in will be allowed to remain on any street or sidewalk longer than thirty days after the house is roofed-in, nor shall any materials intended for a structure, after roof is on, remain on a street or sidewalk longer than thirty days after completion. This applies to altering and re-

Time limit for use of street or sidewalk.

pletion. This applies to altering and repairing as well as building.

To apply to altering and repairing.

PAR. 8. All sidewalks where buildings are being razed must have such protections as the Inspector of Buildings deems necessary, or must be protected by a substantial shed, and should said shed be used as a platform for materials of workmen, it must be constructed in such substantial manner as would be required for a permanent structure, and the sides and ends thereof to be fenced and guarded as required by the Inspector of Buildings.

Sidewalks; protection of pending building.

PAR. 9. Skylights of adjoining buildings shall be protected with a stout wire netting having not over 3/4-inch mesh properly attached to a timber frame when any building is to be constructed more than two stories above roof of such adjoining buildings.

Skylight protection.

Refusal of owner to grant permission. Should the owner, tenant or lessee of such adjoining buildings refuse, however, to grant permission to protect such skylights as herein provided, such refusal shall relieve the builder or owner of the building in course of construction from any responsibility for damage done to persons or property for want of such protection.

248

Inspector to protect in event of failure of owner to act; lien for expense. PAR. 10. If the means for protection are not provided as herein required by the builder or owner within three days after the service of a notice relating thereto, the Inspector of Buildings shall have full power and authority to provide such means and all expenses relating thereto shall become a lien upon the property in question, which lien may be created and enforced as provided in Section 12 of this Article.

249

Notice to adjoining owner to underpin.

PAR. II. The owner or builder of any structure where work of building, alterations or repairs are to be made that will affect or come in contact with adjoining property or require underpinning and shoring of walls of adjoining property, must give the owner or owners of the adjacent property written notice of the proposed work; said notice shall specify the nature of the work to be done and the depth of any or all foundations for said work.

250

-contents of notice.

251

Failure of owner to underpin. PAR. 12. Should an owner, or agent of owner, receiving such a notice neglect or fail to act as the conditions for the improvements require within ten working days from the date of service to be noted in the notice, the owner or builder shall notify the Inspector of Buildings of such failure, and the

Inspector of Buildings shall proceed to do all necessary work required under said notice at the expense of the owner of said property, provided that the Inspector of Buildings shall have given said owner twenty-four (24) hours written notice of said procedure.

253 PAR. 13. The expense of such work done Lien for exby the Inspector of Buildings, if not paid within thirty days after completion, shall become a lien on the premises, as provided in Section 12 of this ordinance.

PAR. 14. The Inspector of Buildings shall Right of en-254 have full power to enter upon any premises or remove any obstacle for the execution of any work under this section.

premises.

255 Temporary openings in floors, Temporary maintained for a period of time for the elevation of building materials or otherwise shall be enclosed by a suitable guard.

openings in floors.

256 PAR. 16. Two (2) inch plank covering Two-inch plank shall be maintained on the uppermost completed tier of beams from which the workmen are raising the next succeeding tier of one or two stories as the case may be.

covering no uppermost tier required.

257 PAR. 17. All staging, false work, derricks, hoisting apparatus or travellers used in the construction of buildings in the City of Baltimore shall have ample strength and stability and shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings. If any such staging or false work, etc., disapproved by Disaproval of the Inspector of Buildings, is not made satisfactory by the builder or owner within

Staging, false-work, der-ricks, etc.

twenty-four hours after they shall have received notice relating thereto, all work pertaining to the construction of the building in question shall cease.

Penalty for violating provisions of section.

PAR. 18. The builder and owner shall severally be liable to a penalty of \$25.00 for each and every violation of the provisions of this section.

259

260

Dangerous or unsafe buildings.

Any building or other structure Par. 10. or part thereof erected or in process of erection in the City of Baltimore in a dangerous or unsafe condition, or deemed to be so from any cause whatsoever, shall be made safe and secure or shall be vacated and closed, or shall be taken down by the owner or his representative at the expense of such owner on the service of a notice relating thereto made by the Inspector of Buildings, all of which shall be done as set forth in such notice and within the period of time named therein. Such notice shall be in writing and the requirements thereof shall call for such action as in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings, the emergency of the case demands, and shall conform as nearly as practicable to the provisions of Section 13 hereof relating to notices served by the

Notice to make safe.

261

Appeal from instruction of Inspector.

PAR. 20. If the owner or his representative shall contend that the property in question is not in an unsafe or dangerous condition, he may appeal from the instructions of the Inspector of Buildings, as provided in Section 10 of this Article.

262

Inspector of Buildings.

263 If upon the determination of Finding after appeal to be PAR. 21. such appeal changes or alterations of any kind are required, they shall be commenced within twenty-four hours after the filing of the report of said arbitration.

complied with.

PAR. 22. Upon neglect or failure of said Neglect of 264 owner or his representative to make the changes or alterations as required by the report of said arbitration, the Inspector of Buildings, with the approval of the Mayor, shall have full power and authority to proceed with the changes and alterations as -to authorize Inspector to 265 required, and whatever expense shall be in-

compliance.

curred in relation thereto shall be paid by the City Register out of any unappropriated

make changes.

266 money in the treasury, and any and all par- Costs thereof. ties interested in the premises shall become indebted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the full amount so expended. 267 which claim shall become a lien on the entire to be a lien.

lot within the described bounds of the premises and all property on said lot; said claim 268 to be recovered as provided in Section 12 of -recovery this Article.

PAR. 23. If, after the service of the notice Failure to ob-269 prescribed in the first paragraph of this section the owner or his personal representative does not appeal as herein in this section set forth, the Inspector of Buildings shall cause a poster to be placed in some conspicuous place on the premises notifying all persons interested that a notice having been given in accordance with this section. 270 and the same having been disregarded or Posting of neglected, the Inspector of Buildings will proceed, at the expiration of ten days from

the date named in said poster, to make the premises safe and secure to persons and property in whatever way may be necessary se to do.

Disregard of posted no-

PAR. 24. If said last mentioned notice be disregarded, the Inspector of Buildings, with the approval of the Mayor, shall have full power and authority to make all alterations and repairs and to take down, if necessary, any building or other structure so condemned as unsafe or dangerous, and whatever expense is incurred thereby shall be paid by the City Register as herein provided in case of failure to act after an appeal is decided; said expenses to be a like debt and lien and to be recovered in like manner as hereinbefore in this section provided in the case of failure to act after an appeal is decided.

271

Expense of making safe. 272

273

Emergency provisions

PAR. 25. In cases of great emergency, where the delay of proceeding as hereinbefore in this section provided would result in probable loss of life or property, the Mayor shall have the power to direct the Inspector of Buildings to proceed at once to take such action as is needed to guard the safety of persons or property, and should it become necessary on account of great risks in approaching to demolish or throw down any wall or structure of any kind, the city and its officers, agents and employees, shall be harmless from any damage that might occur from such necessary demolition, and the whole risk or expense thereof shall be on

and assumed by the owner or representative property in defective

274

Liability for damage.

Demolition of

dangerous structures.

275

condition.

the

276 Whenever action is taken as aforesaid in such cases of emergency, the Inspector of Buildings shall have full power and authority to provide all necessary means therefor, and all expense relating thereto snall be paid by the City Register as hereinbefore provided, and the amount thereof shall be-277 come a debt due the Mayor and City Council Expenses of Inspector. of Baltimore from any and all parties interested in the property in question, and such claim shall be a like lien and be recovered

Powers of Inspector in emergencies.

PAR. 26. No provisions of this section Liability of owner un-278 shall relieve the owner or his representative from liability because of accident or loss occurring after the service of notice by the Inspector of Buildings

inbefore mentioned.

in like manner as the claims and liens here-

affected.

279 PAR. 27. The owner or his representative Penalty for disregard of shall also be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for failure to proceed upon receipt or service of the notice mentioned in the first paragraph of this section or upon failure to comply with the requirements of the arbitrators when an appeal is taken as hereinbefore provided, and to a penalty of \$25.00 in addition thereto for every additional day that the notice of the Inspector of Buildings or the requirements of said arbitrators remain unheeded.

PAR. 28. No remaining portion of a build-Buildings par-280 ing partially destroyed by fire shall be used in rebuilding the structure without the approval of the Inspector of Buildings and all or any of the remaining portions of such a

stroyed by

building shall be demolished by the owner or his representatives on the service of a notice relating thereto made by the Inspector of Buildings.

Procedure in case of partially destroyed buildings. PAR. 29. If the use in rebuilding of any remaining portion in question in such a building shall not be approved by the Inspector of Buildings, or if the owner or his representative shall contend that any such portions shall not be demolished as required he may proceed, and the Inspector of Buildings shall proceed as provided in this section for dangerous buildings.

281

Vacation of dangerous buildings.

Police to act in urgent cases.

PAR. 30. If in any case where a building is partially burned or otherwise in a dangerous or unsafe condition, or deemed to be so, the Inspector of Buildings may require that it shall be vacated at once, and if in his judgment it is necessary for public safety, he may temporarily close the sidewalks and streets adjacent thereto or any part thereof. And where the conditions are such as to justify prompt compliance with the order of the Inspector of Buildings to avoid loss of life, it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to immediately notify the Board of Police Commissioners of the facts in the case and of the necessity for the prompt removal of any person refusing to vacate such building.

283

282

Section 16, Par. 28-30.

## THE CHARACTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Section 17.

284 PAR. I. All material used in buildings shall be of good quality and suitable for the purposes for which they are used. shall be free from imperfections impairing their strength or durability. Materials re-

Quality of.

285 quiring fire-resisting qualities shall be sub- Fire tests. iect to fire tests, as provided by the regulations of the office of the Inspector of Buildings. All materials shall be subject to the

approval of the Inspector of Buildings. The acceptable qualites of any new materials, and also of all old materials, shall be fixed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Inspector to approve materials.

287 PAR. 2. All brick used in buildings shall Brick. be good, hard, well burned brick; provided that in small dwellings good salmon may be 288

used in the upper stories. When old brick 289 are used, they shall be thoroughly cleaned, Old brick. and not less than eighty per cent, shall be whole.

Use of salmon

290 PAR. 3. Ornamental terra cotta shall be Ornamental homogeneous, hard burned and free from all imperfections. Outer walls shall be at least

terra cotta.

291 I 1/2 inches thick and division walls not less Thickness of than I inch thick. Ample provisions shall be made for anchoring, and the hollow

in walls.

spaces shall not be more in width or height Hollow spaces. 292 than to give ample strength to the terra cotta block.

Stone.

PAR. 4. All stone used in buildings shall be hard, sound and clean.

293

Lime.

PAR. 5. All lime shall be thoroughly burned, of good quality and properly slaked before use.

294

Portland ce-

PAR. 6. The standard of every brand of Portland or natural cement, the use of which is permitted in the City of Baltimore, shall be maintained in quality, burning, fineness, chemical analysis, physical tests, and in every other consideration by which the good character of cement is determined.

290

Sand.

PAR. 7. All sand used in mortars shall be clean and sharp, and shall not contain more than five per cent. of clay or loam, and shall be free from all vegetable or other deleterious foreign matter.

296

Lime mortar.

PAR. 8. All lime mortar shall be made of one part of lime and not more than three parts of sand.

297

Lime and cement mortar. PAR. 9. All lime and cement mortar shall be made of one part of cement and one part of lime, and not more than three parts of sand.

298

Cement mortars.

PAR. 10. All cement mortars shall be made of one part of cement and not more than three parts of sand, when Portland cement is used, or one part of cement and two parts of sand when natural cement is used. The cement shall be taken from the original packages when ready to mix, and shall be dry and free from lumps. It shall

299

Requirements for.

be thoroughly mixed with the dry sand be-301 fore any water is added. All cement mortar Use after setshall be used before it has taken its initial If it is not so used it must be wasted. set

tling prohibited.

302 Original packages in this section means the bags or barrels coming from the mill with the maker's name thereon.

Original pack-

303 PAR. 12. All concrete used in founda- Concrete in tions, foundation walls and retaining walls shall be made of one part of Portland cement with not more than three parts of sand and not more than five parts of broken stone. The cement shall be taken from the original packages when ready to mix, and shall be

foundations

304 dry and free from lumps. The stone shall Materials for. all be small enough to pass it in any way through a two-inch ring. The materials shall be measured and shall be mixed dry before any water is added. All concrete 305 shall be put in place as soon as mixed, and Mixing of. thoroughly rammed in layers not over eight inches thick. No concrete shall be used

306 in freezing weather. With the approval of Broken brick the Inspector of Buildings, good, hara, broken brick or washed gravel may be used in place of the broken stone.

PAR. 13. Stone concrete used in floors or stone concrete in floors or walls above ground shall be made one walls above 307 in walls above ground shall be made one part Portland cement, two parts sand and five parts broken stone, and with the same precautions required for concrete used in foundations: but the broken stone shall all be small enough to pass in any way through

ground.

308 a one-inch ring. Wash gravel may be used wash gravel in vertical wall when approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

Cinder concrete.

PAR. 14. Cinder concrete, used as elsewhere specified in this Article, shall be made of one part of Portland cement with two parts of sand, not more than five parts of well burned cinders.

309

Concrete blocks or stones.

PAR. 15. Concrete made in blocks or stones used in buildings shall be made of one part of Portland cement to not more than four parts of sand or crushed stone. 310

-requirements for.

Such material shall have an ultimate resistance in compression of not less than 1,500 pounds per square inch, and subject to tests as required by the Inspector of Buildings.

311

Timber

PAR. 16. All timber shall be sound and equal to a grade of merchantable inspection 312

Wrought iron.

PAR. 17. All wrought iron shall be uniform and fibrous. It shall have an ultimate tensile resistance of not less than 48.000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than 24,000 pounds per square inch. and an elongation of twenty per cent. in 8 inches when tested in small test pieces.

313

Structural steel in buildings.

Par. 18. All structural steel used in buildings in the City of Baltimore shall be free from seams, flaws, cracks, defective edges or other defects, and shall have a smooth, uniform finish. It may be made by either the Bessemer or open hearth process.

314

-in beams and columns.

Structural steel used in beams PAR. 10. and columns and in other large members shall have an ultimate tensile resistance of from 60,000 pounds to 70,000 pounds per

square inch, an elastic limit equal to one-

half of its ultimate resistance and a percentage of elongation in eight inches equal ultimate resistance. Such steel shall also bend 316 180 degrees to a diameter equal to the thick- Specifications ness of the piece tested without fracture on the outside of the bent portion when tested in a test piece, ordinary soft steel with an ultimate strength of 55,000 to 65,000 pounds per square inch, and with the other requirements as given above for medium steel, may be used when desired, with a reduction of eight per cent, in the unit stresses given in 317

the following paragraphs. In either medium or soft steel the maximum allowable phosphorous shown by chemical analysis will be one-tenth of one per cent. when the steel is made by the acid process, and fivehundredths of one per cent, when made by the basic process.

-phosphorus allowable.

318 PAR. 20. Rivet steel shall have an ulti- Rivet steel. mate resistance of from 48,000 pounds to 58,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit equal to one-half of its ultimate resistance and a percentage of elongation in eight inches equal to 11,400,000 Such steel —phosphorus allowable. 319 shall not contain more than four-hundredths

of one per cent, of phosphorous.

320 PAR. 21. Cast steel when tested in cou- Cast steel. pons that were not detached from the casting until after annealing shall have an ultimate resistance of from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit equal to forty-five per cent. of its ultimate resistance and an elongation in two inches

Steel castings and cast columns. phosphorus allowable.	of eighteen per cent. All steel castings shall be annealed. All cast steel column bases and all other important steel castings shall have coupons cast with each casting. Such steel shall not have more than one-tenth of one per cent. phosphorus when made by the acid process, nor more than five-hundredths of one per cent. when made by the basic process.	321
Cast iron castings.  Specifications for sample	PAR. 22. All cast iron castings shall be made of clean, tough, gray iron. They shall be free from injurious blow holes, cold shuts and cinder spots. Sample bars one inch square, cast in sand molds in a span of	323
bars.	12 inches, shall bear a central load of 2,400 pounds, wth a minimum deflection of one-tenth of an inch before breaking.  ALLOWABLE STRESSES IN BUILD-ING MATERIALS.	
	Section 18.	
Table of maxima.	PAR. I. The allowable stresses in direct compression in building materials shall not be greater than the following in pounds per square inch of section of tons per square foot of area.	325
Metal mem- bers.	Rolled steel	326

	POUNDS.	POU	NDS.	
	WITH GRAIN.	ACROSS	GRAIN.	
327	Oak 1000	60	00	Wood beams.
	Long Leaf Pine' 1000	60	ю	
	White Pine 800	40	00	
	Spruce 800	40	00	
	Virginia Pine 800	40	ю	
	North Carolina Pine 800	40	00	
	Locust 1200	IOC	ю	
	Hemlock 600	50	Ю	
	PO	UNDS.	TONS.	
328	Concrete, Portland cement, 1;	ONDS.		Concrete.
	sand, 2; stone, 4	400	28	Concrete.
	Concrete, Portland cement, 1;	400	2010	
	sand, 2; stone, 5	350	25 <del>2</del>	
	Concrete, Rosendale or equal,	330	2510	
	cement, I; sand, 2; stone,4.	TOF	0	
	Concrete, Rosendale or equal,	125	9	
	cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5.	111	8	
329	Rubble stonework in Portland	111	O	Rubble stone
	cement mortar	125	9	work.
	Rubble stonework in Rosen-	123	9	•
	dale cement mortar	100	$7\frac{2}{10}$	
	Rubble stone work in lime and	100	/10	
	cement mortar	70	-	
	Rubble stonework in lime mor-	70	5	
	tar	50	4	
330	Brickwork in Portland cement	50	4	Brick work,
	mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	250	18	Direk Work.
	Brickwork in Rosendale or	230	••	
	equal cement mortar, ce-			
	ment, I, sand, 3	208	15	
	Brickwork in lime and cement	200	-3	
	mortar, cement, I; lime, I;			
	sand, 6	160	111/2	
	Brickwork in lime mortar,		/2	
	lime, I; sand, 3	III	8	
			-	

Granite, mar- ble, etc.	New England Granites (according to test) Indiana Limestone Cement stone Falls Road stone Guilford Granite Port Deposit Beaver Dam Marble	POUNDS.  1000 to 2400 1000 400 1500 1000 to 2400 1500 to 3000 1000 to 2000	331
Loads on steel colmuns.	PAR. 2. The allowable stress and live loads in steel columns greater than the following in square inch of section. The pounds per square inch of section according to formula:  S—Stress in pounds per square:  L—Length of columns between inches.	shall not be pounds per following in ion shall be inch.	332
	R—Least radius of gyration in in Medium steel columns:	1+	
	Soft steel columns: S=	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
—Cast iron columns.	The allowable stresses for dead and live loads in cast iron columns shall not be greater than the following in pounds per square inch of section:		333
	Cast iron columns: S=	11,000 L <sup>2</sup> 1+	
	When Length equals 50 or Radius of Gyration	less10,000	

PAR. 3. The allowable stresses for dead -Wood posts. 334 and live loads in wood posts which are not longer than twelve times their diameter or least dimension shall not be greater per square inch of section than the allowable stresses in compression for the same kind of wood as given in Section 18 of this Article and these stresses shall be reduced 125 pounds each time the length of the posts are increased by twelve times their diameter or least dimension.

335 PAR. 4. The allowable stresses for dead and live loads in reinforced concrete columns shall not be greater than the following in pounds per square inch of section, when such columns are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of this Article. Concrete section inside of reinforcement only, 500 pounds per square inch.

-Reinforced concrete columns.

336 PAR. 5. In all such columns the total Area of bars. area in the bars shall not be greater than six per cent. of the whole enclosed section.

337 PAR. 6. The allowable unit upon hooped columns composed of stone concrete shall not be over 1,200 pounds per square inch, figuring the net area of the circle within hooping.

Hooped columns.

338 PAR. 7. The percentage of longitudinal Safety factor. rods and the spacing of the hoops to be such as to permit the concrete to safely develop the above unit stress with a safety factor of six.

Eccentric loading. PAR. 8. Any column eccentrically loaded shall have the stresses caused by such eccentricity computed, and the combined stresses resulting from such eccentricity at any part of the column, added to all other stresses at that part, shall in no case exceed the working stresses given in Section 18 of this Article.

339

—Distribution of.

PAR. 9. The eccentric load of a column shall be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below at which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity.

340

Loads on piles.

PAR. 10. The allowable stresses for dead and live loads on piles shall not be greater per square inch of section, taken at the middle of the pile, than the following. 341

-Wood piles.

PAR. II. In wood piles, not more than eighty per cent. of that allowable in the same kind of wood in direct compression; in concrete piles, 350 pounds per square inch of total section: in reinforced concrete piles. 350 pounds per square inch of total section on the concrete and 12,000 pounds per square inch of section on reinforcing steel. In reinforced concrete piles, the steel section shall not be more than six per cent. of the total section of the pile, and no steel section shall be allowable unless it is continuous from the top to the bottom of the pile, straight, and covered with at least 1½ inches of concrete. Tubes of iron or steel used to enclose the concrete shall not

342

-Concrete piles.

343

-Reinforced concrete piles.

344

be counted for strength.

345 PAR. 12. The allowable stresses for dead -Caissons. and live loads in concrete in caissons may be increased to twenty-four tons per square foot. Concrete capping over piles and concrete used in leveling up under base stones set on natural rock may be increased in direct bearing to fifty per cent. or more than given in this sub-division of this Article for direct compression.

346 PAR. 13. The allowable stresses in direct stresses in tension in building materials shall not be greater than the following in pounds per square inch of net section:

•	POUNDS.
Rolled Steel	16,000
Cast Steel	16,000
Wrought Iron	12,000
Cast Iron	5,000
Long Leaf Pine	1,800
White Pine	1,000
Spruce	1,200
Oak	1,500
Hemlock	800
Virginia Pine	1,200

347 PAR. 14. Direct stresses in tension shall -Prohibited in not be allowed in concrete, reinforced or otherwise.

348 PAR. 15. The allowable stresses in shear stresses allowable. in building materials shall not be greater than the following in pounds per square inch of section.

—in steel, iron, etc.	Steel Web Plates	5 10,000 5 8.000 6 7,000 6 6,000 6 6,000 6 5,500	9
	POUNDS. PO	UNDS.	
	WITH GRAIN. ACROSS (		_
—in timber.	Long Leaf Pine 100	500 35	0
	_	350	
		350	
		720	
		350	
	Chestnut	150	
	Virginia Pine 90	400	
Bending stresses al- lowable.	PAR. 16. The allowable extrer stresses in bending shall not be greathe following in pounds per square section:	ter than	1
		POUNDS.	
—in steel and tron.	Rolled Steel Beams	16 000 <b>35</b>	2
	Rolled Steel Pins, Rivets and Bolts. Riveted Steele Beams (Net Flange	20,000	
		T 5 000	
	Section)	15,000	
	and Bolts	15,000	
	Cast Iron (Compression side)	16,000	
	Cast Iron (Tension side)	5,000	
	Long Leaf Pine	1,800	
	White Pine	1,000	

	POUNDS.	
353	Spruce	-in timber, stone, etc.
	Virginia Pine	000.00, 0.00
	Oak	
	Hemlock	
	Granite 180	•
	Greenwich Stone	
	Limestone 150	
	Slate 400	
	Marble	
	Sandstone 100	
354	PAR. 17. The maximum allowable stresses	in reinforce
	in bending in reinforced concrete shall not	concrete.
	be greater in pounds per square inch of sec-	
	tion than the following:	•
355	In Tension. In Compression In Shearing.	
300	<del>-</del>	-limits for
	Wrought iron 9,000 7,000 7,000	•
	Soft steel 12,000 8,000 8,000	
	Medium Steel 15,000 9,000 10,000	
250 !	4 70 0 411	
300 ;	RAR. 18. All concrete used in bending	concrete in bending.
	shall be reinforced for tension.	_
0 2 2	D D	<b>T</b>
357	PAR. 19. For truss members in direct	atresses.
	tension or compression, which are also sub-	
	jected to transverse stress, the sum of the	
	separate stresses resulting therefrom shall	
	not exceed the least stress otherwise allow-	
358	able. The same rule shall hold for any com-	Combination
	bination of loads in any other members.	loads.
	Members and connections subjected to oppo-	
	site or alternate stresses shall be propor-	
	tioned to meet the extreme condition in	
	either case.	

Irregular stresses; safety factor.	PAR. 20. Stresses not otherwise specified in the sub-divisions of Article shall be generally determined by the following factors of safety:	359
	Wrought Iron and Steel 4 Cast Iron	
—on wood beams.	PAR. 21. The safe carrying capacity of wood beams for uniformly distributed loads shall be determined by multiplying the area in square inches by its depth in inches and dividing this product by the span of the beam in feet. The required load is this result multiplied by the following:	360
—of pine, oak, etc.	For Hemlock	361
—short span beams.	PAR. 22. The safe carrying capacity of short-span timber beams shall be determined by their resistance to shear in accordance with the unit stresses fixed by Section 18 of this Article.	362
Elasticity of reinforced concrete.	PAR. 23. All calculations of reinforced concrete construction shall be based upon a ratio of the co-efficient of elasticity of steel to that of concrete equal to 15 to 1. They shall also be based upon a uniform co-efficient of elasticity in concrete within allowable stresses and an adhesive bond between	363

the reinforcing steel and the concrete of 60 pounds per square inch of surface of bars.

PAR. 24. In beam and girder construction of reinforced. 364 tion the deformation in both concrete and reinforcing materials at different points in the same section shall be taken to be proportional to the distances of the points in question from their neutral axis.

PAR. 25. Calculations of reinforced con- Calculation re-385 crete construction shall also conform to the requirements of sections on reinforced concrete of this Article, and to the regulations of the Inspector of Buildings relating to such construction.

quirements for.

366 PAR. 26. The weight of building materials used in the calculation of stresses shall be taken at not less than the following in pounds per cubic foot:

Weight of materials.

367	Ordinary Brick Masonry	20	-Brick ma- sonry, etc.
	Rubble Masonry		•
	<b>C</b>	70	
	3.6 1.1	70	
		60	
	Sandstone 1	45	
368	<b>C</b>	50	—Concrete.
		<b>9</b> 6	
	C: 1 C:: 1 A	<b>72</b>	
	Snow, freshly fallen	10	
	Snow, wet	50	
369		24	—Timber.
	TT 4 4	24	
	3374 t. TO	24	
		48	
		48	
370	77' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	43	—Tile, etc.
	Terra Cotta or Tile	<del>1</del> 0	

Section 18, Par. 23-26.

# LOADS ON FLOORS, COLUMNS, FOUNDATIONS, ETC.

SECTION 19.

Table of minima.	PAR. I. All floors in new buildings shall be made strong enough to carry not less than the following evenly distributed live loads per square foot of floor:	371
Dwellings, hotels.	Dwellings       60 pounds.         Hotels       60 "         Lodging Houses       60 "	372
—Office buildings, etc.	Apartment Houses	373
	Office Buildings, above first floor 75 "Schools 75 "	
—Public buildings.	Stables	374
	seats	
stores and factories,	Light Manuacturing 125  Light Storage 125  Stores handling heavy goods175	375
	Heavy Manufacturing	
—Other buildings.	PAR. 2. Floors in any new building used for other purposes shall be made strong enough to carry an evenly distributed live load sufficient for such purposes, and this load, on application, shall be determined by the Inspector of Buildings.	378

Section 19, Par. 1, 2.

377 PAR. 3. Floors subject to vibration from machinery or otherwise shall be made strong enough to carry increased loads, or the construction shall be modified in other respects, in either case as required by the Inspector of Buildings.

Vibration protection of

378 PAR. 4. Buildings may be constructed or Heavy load requirealtered to carry heavier live loads than those given in this section; but in case such construction or alteration is desired, the increased load or loads shall be definitely set forth in the statement filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

379 PAR. 5. Safes and other heavy concen- Safes and trated loads shall be placed near columns, or their load shall be distributed so that the floor construction shall not be overstrained.

PAR. 6. When required by the Inspector Beams, etc., in factories. 380 of Buildings, the owners or agents of warehouses and buildings or parts of buildings which manufacturing is carried on, erected prior to the passage of this ordinance, shall furnish the Inspector of Buildings with a statement regarding the size of the beams and girders in the construction of the floors of such buildings, together with other information, on blanks to be furnished therefor by the Inspector of Buildings. These statements shall be made by compe-

tent architects, engineers or builders, and -Statement of. their correctness shall be sworn to by the persons making them. The statements shall also contain the evenly distributed loads in pounds per square foot of floor which the

owner or agent desires to carry on the floors described or on parts thereof.

Determination of loads.

PAR. 7. The Inspector of Buildings shall examine every such statement when it has been filed, and shall determine the maximum load or loads that shall be allowed on the floors described, and such maximum loads shall not be greater than would be allowable under the provisions of this Article for new buildings.

382

Verification of estimates.

PAR. 8. The officers and employees of the office of the Inspector of Buildings may enter any building for the purpose of verifying the statements relating thereto, or to obtain further information regarding the construction of such buildings, and may make measurements and remove portions of flooring or ceiling or other parts that are deemed necessary to make the examination complete.

383

Entry by Inspector. PAR. 9. The Inspector of Buildings shall enter any such warehouse or buildings in which manufacturing is carried on for the purpose of such an examination, and shall determine the maximum allowable loads without the statements as herein provided, if such action is deemed desirable.

384

Costs of examina-

PAR. 10. The Inspector of Buildings shall have full power and authority to provide the means for making the measurements and for removing portions of flooring or ceiling in making examinations, as here in provided; and, if not paid by the owner or

agent, all expenses relating thereto shall become a lien upon the property in question, which lien may be created and enforced as provided in Section 12 of this Article.

386 PAR. II. When the maximum load or Posting loads. loads have been determined, the owner or agent shall be notified, and thereupon he shall post the amount of said maximum loads in a conspicuous place on each floor or part thereof to which it relates.

387 PAR. 12. The maximum live load or Loads in facloads allowable on the floors of any building, or part of a building in which manufacturing is carried on, erected subsequently to the passage of this Article, shall be likewise posted, the amount of such maximum load or loads to be determined by the Inspector of Buildings from the records of construction on file in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

388 PAR. 13. Any owner or agent or occupant of a warehouse or building in which manufacturing is carried on shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.00 for each and every violation of this section.

389 PAR. 14. All roofs on new buildings having a pitch of twenty degrees or more shall be made to carry not less than 20 pounds per square foot of evenly distributed vertical live loads, measured on a horizontal plane.

Rooi loads.

Flat roof 390 PAR. 15. All roofs on new buildings havloads. ing a pitch of less than twenty degrees shall be made to carry not less than 40 pounds per square foot of evenly distributed live load. Roofs for public 391 Par. 16. Roofs used as places of public assembly. assembly or other special purposes shall be made to carry the live loads per square foot as are required on floors used for like purposes. Sidewalk 392 sidewalks Par. 17. A11 hereafter loads. structed shall be made to carry not less than 200 pounds per square foot of evenly distributed live load. Floor beam 393 PAR. 18. All floor beams shall be made require ments. strong enough to carry the dead load and the full live loads as specified in Section 19 of this Article. 394 Column re-All columns in buildings five Par. 10. quirements. stories or less in height shall be made strong enough to carry the dead load and the full live load specified in this Article. -in buildings 395 Par. 20. In buildings over five stories in over five stories. height, except warehouses, the columns shall be made strong enough to carry the dead load and a reduced live load as follows: 396

- for lower floors.

PAR. 21. The top-story columns and those in the next story below shall be made strong enough to carry the full live loads as specified in Section 19 of this Article. columns in the next lower story shall be made strong enough to carry ninety-five per

cent. of the live loads specified in Section 10 397 of this Article. In each succeeding lower story there shall be a corresponding five per cent. reduction in the live loads which the columns shall carry until the specified live load is reduced fifty per cent. For all lower stories the reduction shall remain fifty per cent.

Reduction of load on lower floors.

398 PAR. 22. All bearing walls and piers, the Loads on thickness of which is not otherwise fixed, shall be made strong enough to carry the dead load, including their own weight, and the full live loads as specified n Section 19 of this Article.

bearing walls.

399 PAR. 23. All foundations shall be made strong enough to carry the dead load, including their own weight and the live load required to be carried by the walls, piers or columns immediately supported thereon.

on founda-

400 PAR. 24. The supporting areas of foundations and all other conditions determining their supporting power shall be proportioned to the full dead load, including the weight of the foundation itself, and in addition thereto one-half of the full live loads. as specified in Section 10 of this Article, for floors and roofs of warehouses, and onequarter of the full live load specified for floors and roofs of other buildings.

proportions

401 Soils carrying foundations shall not be loaded more than the following number of tons per square foot:

Loads on foundation

•		
Clay, etc.	Soft clay I ton. Ordinary clay and sand in	402
	alternate layers 2 tons. Clay, or clay mixed with sand,	
	firm and dry 3 "	
	Very hard clay 4 "	
-Sand, etc.	Loam or fine sand, firm and	403
	dry 3 "	
	Coarse sand 4 "	
	Coarse gravel	
	Good hard pan or hard shale 12 "	
	Good hard pan or hard shale	
	under caissons 18	
<b>.</b> .	Hard rock 20 "	
-Rock, etc.	Hard rock under caissons 24 "	404
Soil tests.	Par. 26. When the soil is very soft or	405
	when any doubt arises as to its sustaining	
	power, the Inspector of Buildings may re-	
	quire borings to be made or the sustaining	
	power of the soil to be tested. at the expense	
	of the owner of the proposed building.	
	of the owner of the proposed building.	
lile spacing.	PAR. 27. Piles shall be placed so that	406
	there shall be a clear space between them on	
	all sides of not less than 24 inches, the meas-	
	urement being taken with the mean diameter	
	of an average pile.	
-	ar ar ar ar ago prior	
Pile loads on	PAR. 28. Piles reaching to rock or hard	407
rocks.	pan may be loaded as much as the pile can	
	carry in its mean section without exceeding	
	the stress per square inch of section provided	
	for in Section 19 of this Article.	
an band	PAR. 29. Piles reaching to and sup-	408
on hard stratum.	norted by a hard quatering to and sup-	
	ported by a hard sustaining stratum shall	
•	not be loaded more than the sustaining	

409

ings.

power of a corresponding area of the stratum at the maximum rate,, as specified in Section 19 of this Article; or, if the bearing power of this stratum is in any way doubtful, the piles shall not be loaded more than the sustaining power in like manner of the next underlying stratum. Test piles Test piles. may be required by the Inspector of Build-

PAR. 30. Piles driven in a soft or yield-Piles in soft material. 410 ing material shall in no case be loaded more than two tons per inch of mean diameter.

411 PAR. 31. In all such cases test piles shall Test pile be driven under the general directions of the Inspector of Buildings. Such tests shall conform to the following regulations:

- T. The test pile shall be selected by the Inspector of Buildings.
- II. The test shall not be started until twenty-four hours after the pile is driven.
- III. The pile shall be loaded with twice the purposed carrying load.
- IV. The settlement shall be measured daily until twenty-four hours shows no settlement.
- 412 PAR. 32. One-half of the test load shall Pile loads. be allowed for the carrying load, if the test shows no settlement for twenty-four hours and the total settlement has not exceeded 1-100 of an inch multiplied by the test load in tons.

Wind pressure.

PAR. 33. All new buildings exposed to wind shall be made strong enough to resist a horizontal wind pressure in any direction of 30 pounds per square foot of exposed surface, measuring the entire height of the building.

418

Calculation of

PAR. 34. The additional loads caused by the wind pressure upon beams, girders, walls and columns must be determined by calculation and added to other loads for such members, as provided for in Section 19 of this Article. 414

Special brac-

PAR. 35. Special bracing shall be employed wherever necessary to resist the distorting effect of the wind pressure.

415

Overturning moment.

PAR. 36. In no case shall the overturning moment due to the wind pressure exceed fifty per cent. of the moment of the stability of the structure.

416

### FOUNDATIONS.

SECTION 20.

Demolition of buildings.

PAR. I. Whenever it becomes necessary to demolish a building or other struture, or any part thereof, the owner, architect, or contractor shall give not less than twenty-four hours' notice to the Inspector of Buildings on blanks to be furnished by the Inspector of Buildings for that purpose.

417

Method of

PAR. 2. A building shall be taken down story by story. The wrecked material shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floors,

but shall be lowered to the ground as soon as it is displaced.

PAR. 3. Before beginning the work of Silewalk. 419 demolition the sidewalks shall be protected by a substantial covering, as provided for in Section 16 of this Article.

protection.

420 PAR. 4. Excavations for buildings or other structures shall be protected at all times to guard against accident or loss of life or property.

Excavations—
protection of.

421 PAR. 5. The adjoining ground shall be held in place and prevented from caving in or settling during the work of excavation by shoring, sheath piling or other means, and when the excavation is completed the sides of the opening shall be built up with a permanent construction sufficient to fully prevent any future displacement of surrounding property.

Shoring of.

PAR. 6. Pumping water or any other Pumping water. 422 operation during the work of excavation, when dangerous to surrounding property, may be prohibited by the Inspector of Buildings.

423 PAR. 7. The owner of any building in per- Adjoining son or by representative shall have access to any adjoining property on which an excavation is being made to protect the building from settlement or other injury, and to repair, underpin or rebuild its foundations after proper notice has been served.

Owner of adjoining property to protect when.

PAR. 8. If an excavation is 10 feet or less in depth below the point at the top of the curb in front of the centre of the building or lot, or where such excavation is made, an adjoining building shall be protected from settling or from other injury, and its foundations and foundation walls shall be repaired, underpinned or rebuilt by the owner of the adjoining property as he may determine and at his expense, and he shall be solely responsible therefor.

Notice to adjoining PAR. 9. The owner or builder of any structure where work of building, alterations or repairs are to be made that will affect or come in contact with adjoining property or requre underpinning of walls of adjoining property, must give the owner or owners of the adjacent property written notice of the proposed work; said notice shall specify the nature of the work to be done and the depth, if any, and all foundations for said work

Failure of owner to act.

PAR. 10. Should an owner, or agent of an owner, receiving such notice neglect or fail to act as the conditions for improvements require within ten working days from the date of the service noted on the notice, the owner or builder shall notify the Inspector of Buildings of such failure, and the Inspector of Buildings shall proceed to do all necessary work required under said notice at the expense of the owner of said property, provided that the Inspector of Buildings shall have given the said owner twenty-four hours written notice of said procedure.

424

425

427 PAR. II. The expense of such work done Lien for by the Inspector of Buildings, if not paid within thirty days of completion, shall become a lien on the premises as provided in Section 12 of this ordinance.

expenses.

428 PAR. 12. The Inspector of Buildings shall Right of have full power to enter upon any premises or remove any obstacle for execution of any work under this section.

premses.

429 PAR. 13. If an excavation is more than Builder to 10 feet in depth below the point aforesaid, an adjoining building shall be protected from settling or from any other injury, and its foundations and foundation walls shall be repaired, underpinned or rebuilt so that the building shall be as safe as it was before the excavation was commenced by the person or persons causing the excavations to be made, and at their expense and on their responsibility, provided the owner of the 430 adjoining building does not refuse to give Permission to the person or persons causing the excavation to be made written permission to enter the

underpin and protectwhen.

enter to pro-

431 PAR. 14. If the owner of the adjoining building refuses to give the person or persons making the excavation a written permission to enter the premises of the building, the protection of the building and the repairing, underpinning and rebuilding of its foundations and foundation walls shall be done by the owner, and at his expense, and he shall be solely responsible therefor.

premises of the building for that purpose.

mission is refused.

432

Underpinning etc., permits for.

PAR. 15. In any case the repairing, underpinning or rebuilding of any foundation or foundation wall of such an adjoining building shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Article for new buildings, and permits shall be obtained from the Inspector of Buildings in the same way as for new buildings.

Protection of party walls.

PAR. 16. If an adjoining party wall is used in the construction of a new building, the party wall and the adjoining building which is party to its use shall be protected from settlement or other injury; and the foundations and foundation walls shall be repaired, underpinned, rebuilt and made good as may be necessary for the permanent safety and use of the adjoining building as it stands and for the new building as it will be constructed, by the person or persons causing the excavation to be made, and at their expense and on their responsibility, regardless of the depth of the excavation.

By whom provided.

On default -Inspector may act. PAR. 17. If an adjoining building with or without a party wall shall not be protected from settlement or injury, or the repairing, underpinning or rebuilding of its foundation shall not be done to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings by the person or persons responsible therefor under the provisions of this Article, the Inspector of Buildings may in his judgment proceed as provided for in Section 16 of this Article in case of dangerous buildings.

433

434

436 PAR. 18. Footings on soil or rock may be Footings. made of stone, grillage, concrete, reinforced concrete or bricks.

437 PAR. 19. If on soil, the bearing shall not Excavations for footings. be on disturbed material, the excavation shall not be less than 3 feet below the surface, except for frame buildings, and the footing shall not be on filled ground, unless it is well settled earth and is approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

PAR. 20. If on rock, the surface of the Rock footings. 438 rock shall not be sloping, and all loose rock shall be removed.

439 PAR. 21. In every case the centre of grav- Center of gravity of ity of the footing shall closely coincide with the centre of gravity line of the load or loads, except in party line footings, in which case proper provisions shall be made.

PAR. 22. Footings under all walls and Area of. 440 piers shall be in such proportion as are needed for the weight to be sustained and the character of the soil on which they rest.

PAR. 23. Stone used in footings shall be Stone for. 441 of large size and of parallel or nearly parallel faces. They shall be laid in cement mortar.

442 PAR. 24. Grillage beams shall be set over an underlying course of concrete not less than 12 inches thick. They shall also be completely embedded in concrete, the spaces between the beams shall be grouted and the

Grillage

metal shall be covered at all points not less than 2 inches.

Disposal of grillage beams.

PAR. 25. The beams shall be disposed to properly distribute the loads and shall be accurately spaced.

443

Beams under column bases.

Six or less beams in a course Par. 26. and all beams immediately under column bases shall be provided with steel, cast iron or pipe separators and bolts.

444

Concrete, etc., footings.

PAR. 27. Concrete and reinforced concrete footings shall be put in place inside of plank forms with exact dimensions and in correct position.

445

Stepped up

Stepped-up footings of Par. 28. character shall be made in courses not less than 8 inches thick, and each course shall be put in place before the one under it has set. The footing must be kept clean and free from foreign matter until all courses are in place. If the concrete is reinforced shall be made 4 inches in thickness at the bottom before any of the reinforcing metal

446

Reinforcing of.

is put in position, and all metal must be covered by not less than 2 inches of concrete.

447

Piles foundations for.

PAR. 29. If piles are required to carry foundations, borings shall be first made and test piles driven, as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

448

Materials for piles.

PAR. 30. Piles may be made of wood, concrete or reinforced concrete, and may be put in place by driving or by a water jet.

the piles are driven, the driving shall not in any case be sufficient to injure the pile.

- PAR. 31. Piles shall be driven to rock or Piles, driving hard pan if practicable, otherwise they shall be driven into hard sustaining stratum.
- PAR. 32. The number of piles shall be —number of sufficient to support the load or loads as provided in Section 19 of this Article, entitled "Loads on Floors, Columns, Foundations, etc." Sections 18 and 19, inclusive, and the centre of gravity of the piles supporting a foundation shall coincide with the centre of gravity line of the load or loads which it carries.
- PAR. 33. No pile under 20 feet in length shall be used that is less than 6 inches in diameter at the small end and 10 inches at the large end and no pile 20 feet or more in length shall be used which is less than 8 inches in diameter at the small end.
- PAR. 34. The tops of all wood piles shall be cut off below mean low tide line. Capping and ranging timbers laid on piles shall be equal to hard Georgia pine not less than 6 inches thick and properly joined together, and the top of such timbers must be below the mean low tide line.
- PAR. 35. Concrete used to cap piles shall

  for.

  fill the space between the tops of the pile
  6 inches in depth, and shall be not less than
  12 inches thick above the top of the highest
  pile covered.

Footings on piles.

PAR. 36. In every case the footings of the supported foundations shall extend over the tops of all the piles and shall be constructed as required for footings on soil.

455

Special regulations for piles. PAR. 37. Special regulations shall be made by the Inspector of Buildings for piles and pile driving for foundations of buildings constructed over water where the piles may be required to extend above the mean low tide line.

456

Caisson foundations. PAR. 38. If caisson foundations are carried to rock having a sloping surface, the rock must be cut or broken to a benched or irregular surface before the working chamber is filled.

457

—on hardpan support. PAR. 39. If caissons are carried to a hardpan support, the concrete filling shall be made level on the bottom and carried into the hard-pan not less than 12 inches at the lowest point of the hard-pan surface. 458

extension of footings when allowed.

PAR. 40. If caissons are carried to a hard-pan or shale support, or to a support on any other equally sustaining stratum, the bottom of the footing may be extended outwardly below the working chamber, provided such extension does not exceed an angle of sixty degrees from the horizontal plane.

459

Working chamber to be filled. PAR. 41. The working chamber shall be completely filled with concrete, and in order to secure this result the very top of the opening shall be filled with Portland cement

grout made of one part cement and one part of fine sand.

461 PAR. 42. The concrete shaft above the Concrete shaft working chamber may be constructed at different times, but the incompleted surface of the shaft shall be kept clean, or it shall be washed perfectly clean when a new course of concrete is added.

above cham-

462 PAR. 43. The centre of gravity of the concrete shaft shall coincide with the centre of gravity line of the load or loads, and the shaft shall be plumb whenever practicable. If the centres of gravity do not coincide, or if the shaft is finished out of plumb, in either case more than 3 per cent. of the width of the caisson, the fact shall be reported to the Inspector of Buildings and he shall determine what percentage of its proposed load may be allowed or what changes shall otherwise be made in the foundation plan.

-center of gravity of.

463 PAR. 44. Stepped-up brick masonry may Stepped-up be used on a footing of concrete or stone. If laid in single courses, the offsets shall not exceed 11/2 inches; if laid in double courses, they shall not exceed 3 inches. Stepping shall be required wherever the footing proiects more than 6 inches.

ry footings.

464 PAR. 45. Combination footings may be Combination footconstructed with inverted arches of brick or stone masonry or of concrete, connecting piers or walls. In such construction the piers or walls and the inverted arches connecting them shall be constructed on a bot- Piers, walls, 465 tom footing course of concrete or stone, and

Piers, anchors or rods.

the piers and walls shall be connected by wrought iron or steel rods with suitable bearing plates or anchors to take up the thrust of the arch. The rods must be embedded their full length in concrete, so that

466

Thrust of arch.

the metal shall be covered on all sides by not less than 2 inches.

467

468

Character of materials.

Par. 46. The character of the materials used in foundations shall conform to the requirements of Sections 18 and 19, inclusive. of this Article; the stresses shall not exceed the allowable stresses for materials. as provided for in Sections 18 and 19 of this Article, and the loads shall not exceed those specified in Section 19, all of this Article.

#### CELLARS. VAULTS. SIDEWALKS. STEPS AND AREAS.

SECTION 21.

Loads.

The floor of the cellar or lowest story of every dwelling, hotel, lodging house, apartment house, tenement, public building, office building, hospital or other institution for the care or treatment of persons, and every building in which manufacturing is carried on, erected after the date from which this Article becomes effective, shall be made of concrete not less than 3 inches thick, with a top finish of cement mortar I inch thick, made of one part of cement to not over two parts of sand.

469

Concrete floors cellars.

Requirements PAR. 2. Wood floors may be laid in such cellars or lowest floors, but in such cases

471

470

for. Wood floors.

the wood sleepers shall be placed on top of the concrete.

472 PAR. 3. Where dwelling houses are built Dwellings on low or damp upon low, made or damp ground, the sleepers shall be imbedded in the concrete and not over half inch of space to be between the concrete and flooring.

473 PAR. 4. Outside entrances to cellars hav- Cellar ening steps leading down shall be covered or shall be enclosed with a substantial railing not less than 3 feet high.

trances: outside.

474 PAR. 5. Areaways outside of buildings Areaways depressed below the level of the sidewalk. or the level of the ground, shall be enclosed by a substantial railing not less than 3 feet high, and when the depression extends to 475 within 3 feet of the line of the street, the

enclosure of.

- gates in such railings shall open inwardly. 476
- PAR. 6. The entire surrounding construction of such areaways shall be of iron, masonry, or other incombustible material.

-Surrounding construction

477 PAR. 7. A plat of every proposed vault, Vaults or cistern or other open space under a sidewalk, street or alley, showing its location with respect to the adjoining street or lot lines shall be filed with the application for the permit for its construction.

cisternsplats required.

478 PAR. 8. Whenever a vault, cistern or other opening under a sidewalk. street alley is not made in accordance with the permit, the permit shall become void and the opening shall be filled or changes made, as

when permit

New permit.

the Inspector of Buildings may direct. If changes are made, a new permit shall be obtained, as provided in Section 6 of this Article, and additional charges shall be paid if required by the Board of Estimates.

479

Vaults or cisterns completion

PAR. 9. All vaults or cisterns or other openings under sidewalks, streets or alleys shall be completed and closed and roofed in within three weeks after their construction is commenced, unless an extension of time has been obtained from the Inspector of Buildings, which he may give whenever he may deem it necessary or expedient. The owner and builder shall each be liable to a penalty of \$5.00 per day for each and every day that an opening shall be incompleted and uncovered in violation of this provision.

480

---Penalty.

481

—Retaining walls for.

PAR. 10. Whenever vaults, cisterns or other openings are made under sidewalks, streets or alleys, the surrounding grounds, gutters, curbs and pavements shall be supported and protected from settlement by retaining walls of masonry or other suitable construction, and the ends of vaults under sidewalks shall be completely closed by cross walls which shall fully protect the adjoining property. The walls and roofs of all such vaults or other openings under sidewalks, streets or alleys shall be made of masonry or other incombustible material of suitable construction.

482

-to be of masonry, etc.

483

-limits for.

PAR. 11. The retaining wall enclosing a vault under a sidewalk shall not project beyond the outer line of the gutter.

- PAR. 12. Openings in the roofs of vaults, cisterns or other open spaces under sidewalks, streets or alleys for the admission of coal or light, or for other purposes, and outside of permitted areas, if any, shall be covered with glass set in iron frames or with iron covers having a rough surface.
- Vaults, cisterns, etc. — openings, etc., of.

- PAR. 13. When any such opening is made in a sidewalk it shall be placed as near the curb as practicable.
  - -location of.
- PAR. 14. All vaults under sidewalks shall —coverings for. be covered with incombustible materials of sufficient strength to accord with requirements of Section 19 of this ordinance.
- PAR. 15. The finish on top to be con- finish of top structed of such materials and have such grade as are prescribed by City ordinances.
- PAR. 16. Pavement lights in iron frames may be used to a distance of one-third of the width of the pavement from the building line.
- PAR. 17. All covers for openings in sidewalks shall be flush with the pavement and
  securely fastened and guarded when open.

## FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 22.

PAR. I. Foundation and retaining walls Foundation and and piers in fire-proof buildings shall be made of brick or stone laid in Portland cement mortar, or of concrete or reinforced

concrete, or of steel beams bedded in brick masonry or concrete.

Exetrior walls and piors. PAR. 2. The exterior walls and piers of fire-proof buildings above ground shall be made of brick, terra cotta or stone, laid in cement mortar, or of concrete or reinforced concrete, and wood shall not enter into their construction.

492

-To extend to top of roof.

PAR. 3. All exterior walls of fire-proof buildings shall extend to top of roof covering.

493

Floors.

PAR. 4. The floors in fire-proof buildings shall be carried by bearing walls and piers, reinforced concrete construction or steel beams.

494

-walls supports for. PAR. 5. Floors, arches and slabs dependent on walls and piers for support shall have an offset immediately under the floor of not less than 2 inches, or a continuous metal wall plate projecting from the wall not less than 2 inches. Such a wall plate

495

-thickness of

not less than 2 inches. Such a wall plate shall be not less than 4 inches in the wall.

496

Reinforced concrete beams or girders. PAR. 6. Reinforced concrete beams and girders carrying floors must be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

497

Steel beams for floors.

PAR. 7. Steel beams shall be so arranged that their total load shall not cause a greater deflection than 1/30 of an inch per foot of span.

499 PAR. 8. Beams carrying arches which are Beams carrying arches. used to resist thrust shall be tied together with tie rods at intervals of not more than eight times the depth of the beam.

500 PAR. Q. Tie rods must also connect to walls carrying floors direct, and such rods shall be substantially anchored in the walls to which they connect.

Tie rods for

501 PAR. 10. Tie rods shall be located so as to take up the thrust of the arch, but they shall be entirely covered and protected by the construction of the arch if practicable.

-location of.

502 PAR. 11. Arches shall be made of brick. hollow burned clay or terra cotta fire-proofing, stone concrete, cinder concrete reinforced concrete or other incombustible material acceptable to the Inspector of Buildings.

Arches-ma-terials for.

503 PAR. 12. Brick arches shall have a rise of -brick; specinot less than 11/2 inches for each foot of span between beams. They shall be not less than 4 inches thick for spans of 5 feet and shall be not less than 8 inches thick for spans over 5 feet.

fications for.

504 PAR. 13. Such arches shall be made of good, hard-burned brick of ordinary size, laid in a line on centres, each longitudinal line of brick breaking joints with the adjoining lines in the same ring and with the ring under it when more than 4 inches thick.

-construction

PAR. 14. The brick shall be well wet and -how laid. 505 all joints shall be filled in solid with Portland cement mortar. The arches shall be well grouted and properly keyed.

Clay or terra

PAR. 15. Burned clay or terra cotta flat aches shall not be less than 8 inches deep, and increased if the weight to be sustained requires it. The shells and webs of all hollow tile floor blocks shall not be less than I inch thickness.

506

Segmental arches.

PAR. 16. If the arches are segmental they shall have a rise of not less than 1½ inches per foot of span, and the depth of the tile shall not be less than 6 inches. All depth of the tile shall not be less than 6 inches.

507

Skewbacks of tile arches.

PAR. 17 The skewbacks of tile arches shall be made to fit the beams with or without soffit tile, and to completely cover the lower flange of the beams not less than 1½ inches thick, measured from the bottom of the beams.

508

Key block, joints, etc.

PAR. 18. The key block shall be in the centre of the span, the joints shall be radial, and they shall be solidly filled with Portland cement mortar as required for brick arches.

509

Blocks in arches.

PAR. 19. The hollow spaces in the blocks shall be so arranged that there shall be a cross rib for every 6 inches or fractional part thereof in the depth of the block. In side construction the skewbacks shall have a diagonal rib when the arch is more than 9 inches in depth. In end construction the blocks shall be laid so that all of the walls shall butt each other. The centering on

which such arches are constructed shall not

510

Laying of.

be removed until the floor is strong enough to support the loads that may come upon it during construction.

In buildings more than 100 feet fire-proofing. 512 PAR. 20. high, terra cotta fire-proofing used in floor construction shall be semi-porous material.

513 arches Concrete PAR. 21. Concrete arches and made of other material shall be subject to the same general requirements as those made of terra cotta fire-proofing in so far as the nature of the material will permit.

514 PAR. 22. If made of concrete or other plastic material, the covering of the bottom flanges of the beam shall be reinforced and tied to the beams or anchored to the arches.

Covering of bottom flanges of

515 PAR. 23. Reinforced concrete in floor con-Reinforced struction shall conform to all the requirements of this Article.

concrete

516 PAR. 24. Slabs of such material shall be supported by the top flanges of the beams, or they shall be built into the beams to obtain a substantial bearing on the bottom flanges, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

Slabs — sup-porting flanges.

517 PAR. 25. No arch or slab of concrete, reinforced concrete or other material shall be used in floor construction less than 4 inches thick.

-thickness of

518 Par. 26. Openings in floor arches or slabs for pipes, flues or ducts shall be shown on the plans, and no such opening shall be

Plans to show open-ings in floor arches. Maximum openings.

made larger than 10 inches square, except the surrounding floor is properly supported. 519

Filling of.

PAR. 27. All such openings, except those made for ventilation, shall be filled in solid at each floor level after the pipes, etc., are in place.

520

Ceilings.

PAR. 28. All ceilings in fire-proof buildings shall be made entirely of incombustible material

521

Ceilings under

PAR. 29. Ceilings under roofs may be made of light material only strong enough to carry the ceiling and heating, ventilating and plumbing pipes. If they are made stronger than this they shall be made as strong as required for the floor of an office building.

PAR. 30. If ceilings are made level they

522

Level ceilings.

shall not be less than 1½ inches below the lowest beams; girders and exceptional beams may, however, project below such a ceiling level. Such projecting beams and girders shall be covered not less than 3 inches in thickness, measured from the bottom of the beam and from the edges of the flanges, with terra cotta fire-proofing substantially anchored or otherwise secured in place, or by a solid construction of rein-

**523** 

—beams and girders of.

524

-Suspended construction for. fire-proofing.

PAR. 31. The level ceiling may be a suspended construction, but it shall be substantially constructed to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

forced cinder concrete or other approved

526 PAR. 32. Girders and other beams projecting not more than 8 inches below a general ceiling level in buildings not over 100 feet high may be covered with metal lath and plastering only, but the metal lath shall be incorporated into the floor construction or otherwise substantially anchored to it. Nailing the lath in place shall not be allowable.

Coverings of ceilings metal laths.

527 PAR. 33. Sleepers carrying wood flooring shall be laid over the floor arches or slabs and not imbedded in them. They shall be fastened to the steel beams and girders at every intersection when practicable.

Sleepers for wood flooring.

528 PAR. 34. The entire unoccupied space between the top of the floor arch or slab and the flooring shall be filled with a cinder filling or other incombustible material equally satisfactory to the Inspector of Buildings. The cinder filling shall be made one part of cement with not more than eight parts of unscreened but well burned cinders.

Cinder filling. etc., under floor.

529 PAR. 35. Floors in entrances, toilet rooms and public corridors of buildings over 100 feet high shall be finished with incombustible material.

Floors in entrances, etc.

530 PAR. 36. Wood sleepers and wood floor- Wood sleeping shall not extend under any partition, except as provided for in this Article for partitions sub-dividing finished rooms.

ers and flooring when pro-hibited.

PAR. 37. In general the construction of Roof construction 531 roofs in fire-proof buildings shall conform

532

533

to the requirements for the construction of floors in such buildings.

Roofs- materials for. PAR. 38. Roofs of such buildings may, however, be made with blocks of terra cotta fire-proofing, concrete or other incombustible material laid in Portland cement mortar on tee bars.

-Beam and girder coverings for. PAR. 39. In buildings over 100 feet high, all roof beams and girders shall be completely covered with terra cotta fire-proofing or concrete, as required in Section 22 of this Article for girders extending below the ceiling.

—when same may be uncovered.

PAR. 40. In buildings not over 100 feet high they may be uncovered if the top story has a ceiling of independent construction.

534

-finish of.

PAR. 41. All roofs in fire-proof buildings, except in temporary roofs, shall be finished entirely with incombustible materials. Both the materials and methods employed must be satisfactory to the Inspector of Buildings.

535

Roof structures. PAR. 42. Skylights, scuttles, bulkheads, roof houses and other roof constructions on fire-proof buildings shall be made entirely of incombustible materials.

220

537

-walls for.

PAR. 43. Vertical walls in such construction shall be made of brick not less than 8 inches thick or reinforced concrete if over 4 feet high, or if of other incombustible material shall be covered with sheet metal.

PAR. 44. Roofs over such constructions Roofs struc-538 must conform to the requirements for the main roof of the building.

tures -

539 PAR. 45. In buildings over 100 feet high the frames and sash for the exterior doors and windows, except below the second story on street fronts, shall be made of metal, or wood covered with metal, and glazed with wire glass.

Exterior doors and windows.

540 All partitions in fire-proof Partitions. Par. 46. buildings, excepting partitions of a light character, as herein provided, shall be made of incombustible material, and such partitions shall rest directly on the arch or slab of which the floor is constructed.

541 PAR. 47. Partition walls shall be substan- Partition walls. tially bonded or anchored to each other, or to the masonry walls or column covering at all angles or connections with each other.

542 PAR. 48. Ordinary wood frames, doors and Millwork in sash and ordinary glass may be used in partitions in buildings not over 100 feet high. but no wood shall be used in such partitions except around and in openings.

543 PAR. 49. In buildings over 100 feet high Partitions in the partitions shall not be less than 2 inches thick, and shall be made of reinforced concrete, brick or porous terra cotta fire-proofing, laid in cement mortar or other noncombustible materials.

buildnes over 100 ft.

PAR. 50. The rough frames for doors and Rough frames for doors and 544 windows in partitions in buildings over 100

windows.

feet high shall be made of metal or wood, and the finished frames, including jambs and sills, the doors, the trim and the sash shall be made of metal or of wood covered with metal. No wood shall be used in construction of such partitions except as above specified in this section.

Metal frames.

PAR. 51. Metal frames extending to the floor or to the ceiling shall project into the construction of the floor or ceiling and shall be grouted in place with cement mortar.

545

Shafts of exterior columns. PAR. 52. Every part of the shafts of exterior cast iron or steel columns in fire-proof buildings shall be covered with 4 inches of brick masonry, or if it is desired to finish the walls with other materials, there shall be 4 inches of brick masonry or 2 inches of grouted concrete adjoining the column. In any case the covering shall not be less than 4 inches thick. The inner side of such columns in the same way shall be covered with 4 inches of brick masonry bonded into the

546

Coverings of.

wall.

547

Spandrel beams. 548

PAR. 53. Spandrel beams shall be covered on the outside with 5 inches of brick or terra cotta masonry, or 2 inches of brick concrete grouting and 4 inches of other material; but the extreme outer edge of flanges, plates or angles may otherwise project to within 2 inches of the outside surface of the masonry. The inside of such spandrels shall be covered with terra cotta fire-proofing, concrete, or other incombustible material not less than 3 inches in thickness. The soffits of all spandrels over windows or other

Inside covin

550

openings shall likewise be covered with terra

cotta fire-proofing concrete or other incombustible material, supported by the spandrel beams and anchored to them, or separate lintels made of angles or of other sections. or of other incombustible material held in place by the masonry walls may be used; Thickness of but in any case the covering of the soffit or the spandrel shall be not less than 8 inches thick, measured from the bottom of the spandrel.

551 PAR. 54. The entire construction of metal columns and beams in exterior walls shall be made solid with Portland cement mortar grouted into all joints and spaces around the metal members.

Metal columns and beams in in exterior walls.

552 PAR. 55. Interior columns shall be covered from the floor arch to the ceiling with terra cotta fire-proofing, concrete or other incombustible material not less than 3 inches thick.

553 PAR. 56. Brackets and lugs shall be covered by not less than 11/4 inches of this material.

Brackets and

554 PAR. 57. In buildings over 150 feet high the interior columns shall be covered in such manner as is described in the fifty-fourth paragraph of this section. The blocks shall be bonded and anchored into the backing sufficiently to secure a substantial construction.

Covering of

555 PAR. 58. Furring in fire-proof buildings shall be made entirely of incombustible materials

Furring.

Steel construction of roofs. PAR. 59. The entire steel construction of roofs supported by trusses over large rooms may be uncovered if approved by the Inspector of Buildings; but no such roof framing shall be uncovered if the room is used for the sale or storage of materials.

556

Metal members below sidewalk.

PAR. 60. All metal members in stories wholly below the grade of the sidewalk shall be incorporated solidly into brick masonry or stone concrete, using cement mortar. All metal members in the foundation shall be completely encased in the concrete.

557

## STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION.

SECTION 23.

Steel required. PAR. I. All parts of steel frame construction, except as otherwise specified in this section, shall be made of steel as specified for beams and columns in Section 18 of this Article

558

Rivets, bolts, tie rods, etc.

PAR. 2. Rivets, bolts, tie rods and anchors shall be made of wrought iron as specified in Section 18 of this Article, or of steel, as specified for rivet steel in Section 18 hereof.

559

Column bases, etc.

PAR. 3. Column bases, separators, lintels over openings not more than 6 feet wide and wall plates shall be made of cast iron or steel.

**560** 

Cast iron columns when allowed. PAR. 4. In buildings not over 100 feet high and having a width not less than one-third of its height, columns may be made of cast iron as specified in Section 17 of this

562 Article. Columns in any building which do When also alnot carry loads tributary from above the second floor may likewise be made of cast iron.

563 PAR. 5. Steel columns shall be made of Steel colsingle rolled sections or several such sections riveted together.

564 PAR. 6. No materials shall be used in such columns less than 1/2 of an inch in thickness, except the lightest weights of 8inch, 9-inch and 10-inch channels may be No materials shall be used in such columns that is not as thick as 1/32 of its unsupported distance, measured between centres of rivets transversely, or 1/16 of the distance between centres of rivets, measured in the direction of the stress.

-Materials required for.

565 PAR. 7. No steel columns shall have an unsupported length greater than 120 times its least radius of gyration.

-Maximum length of.

566 PAR 8 Each section used to form the shaft of a steel column shall be continuous in one piece the entire length of the column if practicable.

-Sections of.

567 PAR. Q. The ends of all such columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns, and lining or shimming between the ends of columns shall not be allowed.

-ends of.

568 PAR. 10. Cap plates not less than 3/4 of an inch thick shall be used between the ends of steel columns at all connections of column

-cap plates for.

Connections.

The connection shall be made to column. by splice plates on two opposite sides and wherever possible by angle lugs on the intermediate sides. These splice plates shall be 3/8-inch metal if the parts connected are less than 34 of an inch thick, otherwise the splice plates shall be of ½-inch metal. Each splice plate 3% of an inch thick shall be connected to each column by not less than six rivets. Each splice plate ½ of an inch thick shall be connected to each column by not less than eight rivets. If the thickness of the lower column between splice plates exceeds that of the upper column, the difference shall be made up with fillers one-half of the difference in thickness on each side. The splicing of columns shall be made within two feet of a lateral support.

569

Thickness how compensated for. 570

Brackets for beams.

PAR. II. Every beam supported on the side of a steel column shall be carried on a bracket strong enough to support its greatest load or be bolted to side angles or lugs. If possible no bracket shall have less than four rivets in its connection to the column. If more than four rivets are required, vertical angles must be used in the connection to take the load. Every such beam shall be connected to the column securely.

571

Riveting of brackets. 572

Column and beam connections. PAR. 12. In buildings over 100 feet high beams connected to the sides of columns shall have, if possible, four rivets in the bottom flange and four rivets in the top flange.

574 PAR. 13. No cast-iron column shall be Cast iron colless than 5 inches in diameter or least lateral dimensions, and no metal shall be less than 3/4 of an inch thick nor less than 1/10 of the outside diameter of the column.

umns ameters for.

575 PAR. 14. No cast-iron column shall have an unsupported length greater than sixty times its least radius of gyration.

—unsupported length maximum.

576 PAR. 15. The ends of all such columns -facing of ends. shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the column.

577 PAR. 16. Columns shall be connected to each other by not less than four 3/4-inch bolts in each connection. If the core of a column below a connection is larger than that above, the thickness of the metal in the

-connection of

578 top of the lower column shall be increased -thickness of to make up the difference. This increased thickness shall be tapered down for a distance of not less than 6 inches from the end of the column.

PAR. 17. Every beam supported on the -Brackets sup-579 side of a cast-iron column shall be carried on a bracket projecting out from the face of the column not less than 3 inches. The depth of the bracket shall be not less than twice its projection, and it shall be strong enough to carry the full load of the beam.

porting beams.

580 PAR. 18. Beams shall have the following Beam connumber of 3/4-inch bolts connecting the web

necting bolts.

	of the beam to a column lug:	
	7-inch beams I bolt.	
	8 " bolts.	
	9 ""	
	IO "	
	,,	
	"	
	153	
	104	
	20 "4 "	
	24 " "	
Metal in brackets, lugs and flanges.	The metal in brackets, lugs and flanges shall be not less than I inch thick and lugs and flanges shall be strengthened by fillets and 3/4-inch bracing ribs.	581
Bolt holes.	PAR. 19. All holes for bolts in cast-iron columns shall be drilled.	582
Inspection holes.	PAR. 20. A 3/8-inch hole shall be drilled in either the cope or flask side of every castiron column, and another shall be drilled on one side or the other at right angles to it. The holes shall be for inspection and shall be near the middle of the column.	583
Test holes in columns.	PAR. 21. If any cast-iron column is manufactured with the core in two pieces, two test holes shall be made likewise for one piece and two for the other. In such case the location of the holes shall be from 12 to 18 inches from the point of division between the cores, care being taken to avoid	584
Capacity, and maker's name.	the anchors. The carrying capacity and maker's name shall be cast on every iron column.	585

586 PAR. 22. A reduction of 10 per cent. in sectional area of metal in one-half of the circumference of a column on account of the displacement of the core, or on account of blow holes or any other imperfection shall be sufficient cause for rejection.

Rejection of

587 PAR. 23. All columns shall be carried on bases made of cast iron or steel; when made of cast iron the columns carried on piers having not more than nine square feet of section shall have bases covering not less than seven square feet of the pier.

Bases of columns.

588 PAR. 24. No part of a cast base shall be -Requireless than I inch thick. The section of the base immediately under the column shall not have less area of section than in the column carried by the base. The thickness of all parts shall be proportioned to the loads. The top of the separate base shall be planed at right angles to the vertical axis of the base. and not less than four drilled holes shall be provided for 3/4-inch bolts to connect to the

589 PAR. 25. Substantial evidence of initial stress in cast bases shall be sufficient for their rejection. All cast bases shall be free from imperfections of material.

column.

Rejection of

590 Par. 26. All floor and roof beams shall be full weight, straight and free from de-

Floor and roof beams.

591 PAR. 27. When two beams or more are used together they shall have cast separators spaced not more than 5 feet apart. Sep-

Beams in pairs.

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593

596

arators for beams 12 inches or more in depth shall have two bolts: others shall have one bolt.

Angles for connecting heams.

PAR. 28. Angles for connecting beams to girders shall be not less than 3/8 of an inch in thickness and secured with such number of rivets, and have such number of rivets as will be needed to meet the requirements of strength by this ordinance.

Openings in floors.

PAR. 29. All openings in floor of buildings of steel frame construction shall be surrounded by beams framed into the other beams and girders to form an integral part of the floor construction.

Load deflection for beams.

PAR. 30. No beam shall have a greater deflection under its full estimated load than 1/30 of an inch per foot of span.

Rivets number and sizes.

PAR. 31. The number of rivets used in any member shall not be less than required to take the stress in bearing and in shear, as specified in Section 18 of this Article, and they shall be arranged as symmetrically as possible about the centre line of stress. rivets less than 11/2 inches in diameter shall be used with a grip greater than four times the diameter of the rivet.

Compression members rivet specifications.

The distance between rivet cen-PAR. 32. tres in compression members shall not be less than three times the diameter of the rivet, nor more than 6 inches or sixteen times the thickness of the thinnest outside plate in the line of stress. At the ends of compression members this distance shall not be greater than

four times the diameter of the rivet for a distance equal to 11/2 times the width of the member.

597

PAR. 33. The distance from rivet centres Rolled and to rolled and sheared edges, except the flanges of beams, shall not be less than as follows: 1/2-inch rivets, 7/8 inch on rolled edge, 1 inch on sheared edge.

sheared edges -distance from rivet centers.

5%-inch rivets, I inch on rolled edge, I 1/2 inches on sheared edge.

34-inch rivets, 11/8 inches on rolled edge, 11/4 inches on sheared edge.

%-inch rivets, 11/4 inches on rolled edge, 11/2 inches on sheared edge.

598

PAR. 34. The same distance shall not be Maximum dismore than 6 inches in any case.

tances.

599

PAR. 35. Rivets shall fill the holes completely, and shop rivets shall be power driven wherever possible.

Fitting and driving of rivets.

600

PAR. 36. Except where cast iron is used, field connections shall be riveted. Shapes 3 inches or less carrying roof or ceiling construction, however, may be bolted, while Shapes, etc., bolting of. shapes 11/2 inches or less used in ceiling or roof construction may be secured by steel clips, these clips to be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

Field con-

601

PAR. 37. Compression members requirished the plates at each end quired. ing latticing shall have tie plates at each end and at intermediate points if the lattice is interrupted. End tie plates shall be as near the ends as practicable. In important mem-

Thickness of tie plates, etc.

bers the end tie plates shall be as long in the direction of stress as they are wide between rivet lines. No tie plates shall have less than four rivets. No lattice bar shall be less in thickness than 1/4 of an inch.

602

Nuts and bolts. PAR. 38. The nuts of all bolts shall turn up to a tight grip. Turned bolts in reamed holes shall be deemed a substitute for field rivets.

603

Tie rods.

PAR. 39. The tie rods shall be not less than 3/4 of an inch in diameter and shall have nuts at both ends.

604

Flange areas.

PAR. 40. In riveted girders ½ of the area of the web plate may be estimated as flange area. The compression flange shall have the same sectional area as the tension flange, but the unsupported length of the compression flange shall not exceed thirty times its width; in the tension flange only the actual net area of section shall be considered.

605

Stiffeners when required. PAR. 41. Stiffeners shall be provided for all supports and under concentrated loads. They shall form sufficient strength as a column to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the total stress into the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit the flanges tight at both ends. If the unsupported depth of the web plate exceeds sixty times its thickness, intermediate stiffeners shall be provided, and they shall be spaced not farther apart than the full depth of the girder, and no farther apart than 5 feet.

PAR. 42. If splices are used, they shall Splices. 607 fully make good the members spliced.

608 PAR. 43. Rivets in the flanges shall be Rivets in spaced so that the least value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal to or greater than the increment of stress due to the distance between adjoining rivets.

609 PAR. 44. The main members of trusses Main members shall be designed so that the neutral axis of intersecting members shall meet at a common point. Their design shall be such that the stresses in each member can be calculated

610 PAR. 45. Only the actual net area of sec- Tension memtion shall be used for tension members. In a tension member formed of angles, when only one flange is connected, the section of that flange only shall be counted for stress.

611 PAR. 46. No tension bar shall be welded. Tension bars except adjustable bars of wrought iron, or rivet sheel may be welded in the loop. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed.

and steel eye

612 PAR. 47. Eye and screw ends shall be Eye and proportioned so that fracture will take place in the body of the member if tested to destruction.

613 PAR. 48. Bolts shall not be used in con- Bolts nections in trusses except when riveting is impracticable, and in such cases machineturned bolts shall be used in reamed holes.

when allowable.

Pins and pin plates.

PAR. 49. Pins shall be accurately turned. Pin plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on pins.

614

Trusses.

Par. 50. Trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and swav bracing.

615

Members for resistance to wind press-

PAR. 51. All members in the steel frame designed for resistance to wind pressure shall be of riveted construction. When their connection to the column causes a bending in the column the metal of the column shall be disposed, and the connection shall be made so that the stress in the several members shall be as direct and as nearly in the same plane as possible.

616

Painting of cast iron columns.

PAR. 52. Cast iron columns shall not be painted until after inspection by the Inspector of Buildings.

617

of steel in foundation walls.

PAR. 53. Steel required in foundations or foundation walls shall be painted one coat of paint in the mill or shop, or it shall have one coat of neat cement, mixed with water, immediately after delivery.

618

of steel in superstructure.

All steel material required in PAR. 54. the superstructure of buildings shall have one coat of paint in the mill or shop. members with covered surfaces, surfaces in contact and surfaces enclosed, shall be painted before they are assembled. All loose scale or rust shall be removed with wire brushes be-

619

Removal of scale or rust.

fore the first coat is applied.

- 621 PAR. 55. All exposed surfaces, after erec- Exposed surfaces. tion, shall have a second coat of paint.
- 622 PAR. 56. Painting shall be done on dry Painting. surfaces, and mud, grease, and dirt of every kind shall be removed before painting.
- Separation of building material, 623 PAR. 57. Any building material, excepting concrete, adjoining any part of a steel frame construction shall be separated from it by a mortar joint not less than 3% of an inch thick.
- PAR. 58. The working section of beams, Working section of 624 columns or other important members shall not be cut or punched by other contractors after erection without the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

beamspunching, etc., prohibited.

625 PAR. 59. Sufficient temporary bracing Temporary shall be put in all stories to keep the steel frame plumb and securely braced in position while the riveting and mason work are in progress, and for as long thereafter as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings.

# REINFORCED CONCRETE CON-STRUCTION.

SECTION 24.

- 626 PAR. I. Portland cement and broken Materials for. stone shall be used in all reinforced concrete work.
- 627 In beam, girder, floor and col- Size of stone. umn construction the broken stone shall be

small enough to pass through a 1-inch ring, and the concrete shall be mixed in the proportion of one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of broken stone.

Steel to be used; proviso.

PAR. 3. High-grade steel may be used for reinforcing material, but shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

628

-cross section of.

PAR. 4. High-grade steel used in beams and girders shall have a cross section of not less than ½ of a square inch, and shall not be less than ½ of an inch thick at every point.

629

Corrugation when required. PAR. 5. High-grade steel bars having an elastic limit of over 40,000 pounds per square inch of section shall be corrugated, or shall be otherwise conditioned to prevent the slipping of the bars in the concrete, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

630

Reinforcing bars in tension. PAR. 6. When used in tension the section of reinforcing bars shall not be greater than the section of round bars having a diameter equal to 1-150 of their length.

631

Raw materials and making of concrete. PAR. 7. The raw materials and the making of the concrete shall conform to the requirements of Section 17 of this Article.

632

Concrete --

PAR. 8. Concrete in reinforced concrete construction shall be mixed wet enough to make the material plastic.

634 PAR. 9. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient cause for the immediate stopping of all the work pertaining to the operation in question.

Requirements hereof to be complied with.

635 Reinforced concrete columns PAR. 10. shall be reinforced with vertical steel bars. which shall be continuous and straight the entire length of the columns and one-half of the thickness of the supported floor. Each column shall have at least four lines of such reinforcement. In square columns they shall be placed at the corners. In any case the reinforcement shall be near the perimeter of the column.

Reinforcing specifications.

636 PAR. 11. All such reinforcing bars shall be connected and prevented from spreading by ties made of wire, rods or bars, spaced not more than 12 inches, one above the other. Each set of such ties shall completely encircle the column.

Reinforcing bars spreading of to be pre-

637 PAR. 12. The concrete shall cover the reinforcing bars at all points at least 2 inches, and in calculating the strength of a reinforced concrete column this outside 11/2 inches of concrete shall not be counted as a part of the section of a column.

Covering of

638 PAR. 13. The construction of a rein-Work of conforced concrete column in a building shall commence upon the top of a finished floor or girder construction, and shall continue without interruption to the under side of the floor or girders next above. The concrete shall be laid in horizontal lavers not more

structing column.

than the distance between binders, and each layer shall be thoroughly well tamped before the next one is put in place. The reinforcing bars shall be securely held in exact position while the concrete is being laid.

Position of columns.

PAR. 14. Any column built above another and acting continuously with it shall not at any point overhang the lower one.

639

---to be plumb.

PAR. 15. All columns shall be plumb.

640

Length of columns.

PAR. 16. No reinforced concrete column shall be longer in the clear than sixteen times its least outside dimension in cross section. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient cause for the rejection of the column or columns in question.

641

Beams and girders.

Floor con-

struction may be part PAR. 17. Every beam and girder made of concrete shall be reinforced with wrought iron or steel bars to make it the required strength. The floor construction immediately adjoining may be considered to be a part of such a beam or girder and may be included in its calculation, provided that the part of floor taken shall not be wider than four times the width of the beam, and provided that the reinforcing metal in the floor construction shall cross the beams or girder in question at right angles or nearly so, as hereinafter in this section provided.

643

642

Dimensions of beams and girders.

PAR. 18. The dimensions of such a beam or girder and its reinforcement shall be determined and fixed in such a way that the

strength of the metal in tension shall measure the strength of the beam or girder. If the concrete in compression, including the allowable concrete in adjoining floor construction, does not afford sufficient strength for that purpose, the compression side of the beam or girder in question shall also be reinforced with metal.

Reinforcement of compres-

646 PAR. 19. A beam or girder carrying a concentrated load shall be reinforced with metal, if necessary, for shear. Reactions, if necessary, shall likewise be reinforced.

Concentrated

647 Neither the reinforcing metal Combined nor the concrete shall be subjected to combined stresses so as to exceed in combination the stresses allowable separately.

provided for.

648 PAR. 21. Wherever possible, beams and Beams and girders and also their intermediate floor construction shall be made continuous. inforcing metal shall be used for that purpose in the top of all connecting members

grders to be continuous.

at the point of support and it shall be suffi- Requirements. cient, both in section and length, to prevent fracture at the point of support when the connecting members are carrying twice their full calculated load.

650 PAR. 22. Reinforced concrete slabs, beams and girders shall be designed in accordance with the following assumption.

Reinforced concrete slabs.

PAR: 23. The stress strain curve of con- Curve of street. 651 crete in compression is a straight line resulting in the following formula:

stress strain.

RM = .86 dAsf

where

RM=Moment of resistance of the beam and also bending moment.

d=Distance from extreme compressed fibre to centre of steel.

As=Area of steel in reinforcement.

f=Allowable stress in steel.

Beams and slabs freely supported, BM= $\frac{1}{8}$ WL.

Beams and slabs built in or continuous at one support only, BM=1/9WL.

Beams and slabs built in or continuous at both supports where BM=1/10WL.

W=Total uniform load of beam or slab.

L=Span of beam or slab.

Reinforcing bars.

PAR. 24. Reinforcing bars in beams and girders in both tension and compression shall be covered by at least 1½ inches of concrete on all sides, and the centre of section of the bars used in reinforcing the intermediate floor slabs shall be at least 1¼ inches above the under side of the concrete floor slabs.

652

Suports of

PAR. 25. If the width of such floor slabs is less than 75 per cent. of their length, they shall be constructed to be entirely supported on the two long sides of the slabs, and they shall be reinforced across the width of the slabs to carry the full dead and live load.

653

Same.

PAR. 26. If the width of such floor slabs is 75 per cent. or more of their length they shall be constructed, if possible, to be supported on all four edges and shall be reinforced in both directions for that purpose.

PAR. 27. No floor slab shall, however, be less than 4 inches thick.

Minimum thickness for floor slabs.

PAR. 28. The reinforcing metal in the bottom of a floor slab may be deflected to the top of the slab along the line of support, or separate reinforcing material may be used for the reinforcement in the top of the slab. In either case, however, if a part of the slab is considered as a part of the beam or girder, the reinforcing material used in the slab must cross the full width both of the beam or girder and the part of slab so considered. In all cases the rods, bars or strands of such reinforcement shall be not more than 10 inches apart.

Reinforcing metal in floor slabs.

PAR. 29. The centering for the beams and girders of a floor shall be constructed in conjunction with the centering for the floor slabs which they support, and no centering shall be removed until all parts of the finished floor are strong enough to support themselves and the loads that may come upon them during construction.

Centering for beams and girders of floors.

PAR. 30. The centering for beams and girders shall be constructed for a camber not less than 1/360 of the span.

-Camber of.

PAR. 31. The centering shall be strong enough to maintain its proper position after the concrete of the floor is laid. All parts shall be securely connected and the entire construction shall be thoroughly substantial. Intermediate supports shall be provided wherever necessary to prevent deflection, and they shall be maintained continu-

Strengths of centering and floor supports. ous through the lower stories to the foundation, or to other floors or girders which are old enough to afford the required support without injury to the construction.

Placing of metal.

PAR. 32. All reinforcing metal shall be placed and maintained in its exact position as shown on the drawings while the concrete is being put in place.

660

Bearing surfaces.

PAR. 33. Bearing surfaces on top of columns or walls shall be cleaned and washed with a solution of cement before new concrete is laid upon such surfaces. 661

Roofs.

PAR. 34. The construction of roofs shall conform to the requirements for the construction of floors.

662

Failure to conform with requirements. PAR. 35. Failure to conform to any of the provisions of this section shall be sufficient cause for the rejection of all the beams, girders and slabs of the floor in question.

663

## CONCRETE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION.

SECTION 25.

aggregate.

Where permissible.

Components required. PAR. I. Concrete building blocks may be used for buildings six stories or less in height where said use is approved by the Inspector of Buildings, provided, however, that such blocks shall be composed of at least one (I) part of standard Portland cement and not to exceed three (3) parts clean, coarse, sharp sand or gravel and five (5) parts of crushed rock or other suitable

664

666 PAR. 2. All material to be free from dirt Materials for and foreign matter. The material composing such blocks shall be properly mixed and manipulated, and the hollow space in such blocks shall not exceed the percentage given in the following table for different height walls, and in no case shall the walls or webs of the blocks be less in thickness than onefourth of the height. The figures given in the table represent the percentage of such Percentage of hollow 667 hollow spaces for different height walls.

snaces.

668 Stories ıst. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. I and 2...45 45 3 and 4...35 45 45

35

35

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45

45

5 and 6...25

Table of.

669 PAR. 3. The thickness of walls for any Thickness of building where concrete blocks are used shall be governed by the calculated crushing and tensile strength of said wall.

670 PAR. 4. Where the face only is of concrete Facings of blocks. building blocks and the backing is of brick, the facing of concrete blocks must be strongly bonded to the brick, with headers projecting four (4) inches into the brickwork, every

671 fourth course being a header course. All walls where blocks are used shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar.

Cement mortar to be used.

672 PAR. 5. All concrete building blocks be- Aging of. fore being used in the construction of any building in the City of Baltimore shall have attained the age of at least four weeks.

Beam and 673 PAR. 6. Wherever girders or beams and girder supports. joists rest upon walls so that there is a conSolid blocks required at point of support. centrated load on the block of over two(2) tons, the block supporting the girders of joists must be made solid. Where such concentrated loads shall exceed five (5) tons, the blocks for two (2) courses below and for a distance extending at least eighteen inches each side of said girder shall be made solid. Where the load on the wall from the girder exceeds five (5) tons the blocks for three (3) courses beneath it shall be made solid with a similar material as in blocks.

674

When entirely solid.

675

Minimum crushing strength. PAR. 7. No blocks shall be used that have not an average crushing strength of fifteen hundred (1,500) pounds per square inch of area at the age of twenty-eight days.

676

Piers and buttresses.

PAR. 8. All piers and buttresses that support loads in excess of five tons shall be built of solid concrete blocks for such distance below as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings. Concrete lintels and sills shall be reinforced by iron or steel rods in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector of Buildings, and any lintels spanning over 4 feet 6 inches in the clear shall rest on solid concrete blocks or solid wall

677

Lintels and sills.

678

Tests required.

679

ing blocks shall be used in the construction of any building in the city of Baltimore unless that maker of said blocks has submitted his product to the full test required by the Inspector of Buildings, and placed on file in said Inspector of Buildings' office a certificate from a reliable testing laboratory showing that samples from the lot of blocks

to be used have successfully passed the re-

Provided that no concrete build-

880

Certificate of.

quirements of the Inspector of Buildings, and filing full copy of the test with the office.

681 PAR. 10. A brand or mark of identifica- Branding retion must be impressed in or otherwise permanently attached to each block for the purpose of identification unless its particular shape sufficiently identifies it.

682 PAR. 11. No certificate of approval shall be considered in force for more than four months unless there be filed with the Inspector of Buildings of the City of Baltimore at least every four months following a certificate from some reliable physical testing laboratory, showing that the average of three (3) specimens tested for compression and three (3) specimens tested for transverse strength comply with the requirements of the office of Inspector of Buildings of the City of Baltimore, samples to be selected either by the Inspector of Buildings or by the laboratory from blocks actually going into construction work.

Time limit for certificates.

683 The manufacturer and user of PAR. 12. any such concrete blocks as are mentioned in this regulation, or either of them, shall at any and all times have made such tests of cement used in making such blocks, or such further tests of the completed blocks, or each of those, at their own expense and under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings as he shall require.

Tests to be made as required here-

684 The cement used in making said Cement to be PAR. 13. blocks shall be Portland cement, and must be capable of passing the minimum require-

ments as set forth in the "Standard Specifications for Cement" by the American Society for Testing Materials.

Condemned blocks. PAR. 14. Any and all blocks, samples of which on being tested under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings fail to stand at twenty-eight (28) days the test required by this regulation, shall be marked "Condemned" by the manufacturer or user and shall be destroyed.

685

Manufacturer's license. PAR. 15. A license shall be granted to those intending manufacturing concrete blocks, said license to be revocable for the following causes:

686

Causes for which revocable. PAR. 16. Wilful violation of specifications, laws and ordinances.

687

PAR. 17. Dishonest methods.

Same.

PAR. 18. Use of improper materials, the quality of same, if in question, to be determined in a disinterested laboratory of recognized standing, but also subject to verification if desired by either party at issue.

688

# SPECIFICATIONS GOVERNING METHODS OF TESTING HOLLOW BLOCKS AND MANUFACTURED STONE.

SECTION 26.

Application of regulations.

PAR. I. These regulations shall apply to all such new materials as are used in building construction in the same manner and for the same purposes as stone and brick

authorized by the building laws, when said new material to be sustituted departs from the general shapes and dimensions of ordinary building brick, and more particularly to that form of building material known as "concrete blocks," manufactured from cement and a certain addition of sand, crushed stone or similar material.

PAR. 2. Before any such material is used Applications for tests. in buildings an application for its use and for a test of the same must be filed with the Inspector of Buildings. A description of the 691 material and a brief outline of its manufacture and proportions of the materials used

690

Information

must be embodied in the application. 692 PAR. 3. The materials must be subject to

the following tests: Transverse Compression, Absorption, Freezing and Fire. Additional tests may be called for when in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings the same may be necessary. All such tests must Where and 693 be made in some laboratory of recognized standing, under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings. The tests will be made at the expense of the applicant.

Tests to be

694 PAR. 4. The results of these tests, whether Results of satisfactory or not, must be placed on file in the office of the Inspector of Buildings. They shall be open to inspection upon application to the Inspector of Buildings, but need not necessarily be published.

695 PAR. 5. For the purpose of the tests at Samples. least twenty (20) samples or test pieces must be provided. Such samples must represent the ordinary commercial output.

Special shapes

Selection of samples.

They may be selected from stock by the Inspector of Buildings or his representative, or may be made in his presence at his discretion. The samples must be of the regular size and shape used in construction. In cases where materials are made and used in special shapes and forms, too large for testing in the ordinary machines, smaller sized specimens shall be used as may be directed by the Inspector of Buildings to determine the physical characteristics specified in Sec-

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697

Testing of samples.

tion 25.

PAR. 6. Samples may be tested as soon as desired by the applicant, but in no case later than sixty (60) days after manufacture.

698

Weight.

PAR. 7. The weight per cubic foot of material must be determined.

699

Specifications for making tests. \*PAR. 8. Tests shall be made in series of at least five, except that in the fire tests a series of two (four samples) are sufficient. Transverse tests shall be made on full sized samples. Half samples may be used for the crushing, freezing and fire tests. The remaining samples are kept in reserve in case unusual flaws are exceptional or abnormal conditions make it necessary to discard certain of the tests. All samples must be marked for identification and comparison.

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Transverse tests.

PAR. 9. The transverse test shall be made as follows: The samples shall be placed flatwise on two rounded knife edge bearings set parallel 7 inches apart. A load is then piled on top, midway between the supports, and transmitted through a similar rounded

702

knife edge until the sample is ruptured. The modulus of rupture shall be determined by multiplying the total breaking load in pounds by twenty-one (three times the distance between the supports in inches), and then dividing the result thus obtained by twice the product of the width in inches by the square of the depth in inches.

Modulus of rupture.

3 W L R = — Allowance shall be made in 2 b d 2

figuring the modulus of rupture for the hollow spaces.

703 Par. 10. The compression tests shall be compression made as follows: Samples must be cut from blocks so as to contain full web section. samples must be carefully measured, then bedded flatwise in plaster of paris to secure 704 a uniform bearing in the testing machine Method of and crushed. The total breaking load is then divided by the area in compression square inches. Deduction is to be made for

705 PAR. II. The absorption test must be Absorption made as follows: The block is first to be thoroughly dried, then weighed and the weight recorded.

hollow spaces.

706 PAR. 12. Then place the block in water water test. to a depth of one-half inch, face downward. After being in the water for thirty minutes, weigh the block again and record the weight; then immerse again in water or four hours and weigh again; then immerse again for forty-eight hours and weigh.

Section 26, Par. 9—12.

Compression test.

PAR. 13. As soon as the weight is taken, its compressive strength while still wet is then determined as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

707

Freezing test.

PAR. 14. The freezing test is made as follows: The sample is immersed as described in Section 25 for at least four hours and then weighed. It is then placed in a freezing mixture or a refrigerator, or otherwise subjected to a temperature of less than fifteen degrees F. for at least twelve hours. It is then removed and placed in water, where it must remain for at least one hour, the temperature of which is at least 150 degrees F. This operation is repeated ten (10) times, after which the sample is again weighed while still wet from the last thawing. Its crushing strength should then be determined as called for in Section 26:

708

Fire test.

PAR. 15. The fire test should be made as follows: Two samples are placed in a cold furnace in which the temperature is gradually raised to twelve hundred degrees F. The test piece must be subjected to this temperature for at least thirty minutes. One of the samples is then plunged into cold water (about fifty degrees to sixty degrees F.) and the results noted. The second sample is permitted to cool gradually in air and the results noted.

709

Requirements for acceptance.

PAR. 16. The following requirements must be met to secure an acceptance of the materials: The modulus of rupture for concrete blocks at twenty-eight days old must average one hundred and fifty and must not

fall below one hundred in any case. 711 ultimate compressive strength at twenty-eight As to comdays must average fifteen hundred pounds per square inch and must not fall below seven hundred in any case. The percentage of absorption (being the weight of water absorbed divided by the weight of the dry sample) must not average higher than seven per cent. and must not exceed ten per cent. in any case. The reduction of compressive 712

strength must not be more than thirty-three and one-third per cent., except that when Calculation the lower figure is still above one thousand pounds per square inch the loss in strength may be neglected. The freezing and thawing process must not cause a loss in weight greater than ten per cent., nor a loss in strength of more than thirty-three and onethird per cent., except that when the lower figure is still above one thousand pounds per square inch the loss in strength may be neglected. The fire test must not cause the material to disintegrate.

PAR. 17. The approval of any material is Conditions of 713 given only under the following conditions:

- (a) A plant for the production of the material must be in full operation when the official tests are made.
- (b) The names of the firms or corporations and the responsible officers must be placed on file with the Inspector of Buildings and changes in same properly reported.
- 714 (c) The Inspector of Buildings may require full tests to be repeated on samples selected from the open market when in his

Repetition of

opinion there is any doubt as to whether the product is up to the standard of these regulations, and the manufacturer must submit to the Inspector of Buildings once in at least every four months a certificate of tests showing that the average resistance of three specimens to cross breaking and crushing are not below the requirements of these regulations. Such tests must be made by some laboratory of recognized standing, on samples selected either by the Inspector of Buildings or the laboratory from material actually going into construction and not ones furnished by the manufacturer.

Laboratory tests.

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716

717

Result of

PAR. 18. In case the results of tests made under this condition (c) should show the standard of these regulations is not maintained, the approval of the Inspector of Buildings to the manufacture of said blocks will at once be suspended or revoked. Any concrete blocks submitted for tests shall be composed of cement, sand, crushed stone or other suitable aggregates, and shall contain no hydrate of lime, no water proofing of any kind and no coloring matter. It shall, however, be permissible to use these aggregates with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, but they are not to figure in the tests.

Components required.

Drawings to

show position and dimension of construction. 718

PAR. 19. The exact position and dimension of all parts of a reinforced concrete construction shall be given in figures on the drawings of such construction filed with the Inspector of Buildings. The size of all reinforcing material and its exact position shall be shown and likewise given in figure.

Section 26, Par. 17-19.

719 PAR. 20. Reinforced concrete work shall Supervision of be designed and constructed under the general direction and instruction of a civil engineer, and the work shall be under constant supervision of a competent superintendent.

PAR. 21. The contractor must be prepared Time for tests. 720 to make load tests in any portion of a reinforced concrete building in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days' time after completion, and as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings. The tests must show Safety factor. that the construction will sustain a load equal to two and one-half times the calculated live

load without signs of cracks.

### SLOW BURNING BUILDINGS.

# SECTION 27.

722

PAR. I. The exterior and division walls Exterior walls and the piers of slow-burning buildings shall be made of brick, except that the exterior walls may be faced, whole or in part, with terra cotta or stone. Iron or steel may be 723 used except for the frames of openings. Openings in. Walls of vent or light shafts, open at the top, shall be made of brick or other fireproof materials, approved by the Inspector of Buildings. All walls and piers shall be laid in cement mortar, or cement and lime mor- Mortar. tar. Parapet walls and other walls above the roof line shall conform to the requirements for ordinary masonry buildings. opening shall be made in party walls in slow-burning buildings without the approval Parapet and party walls. 725

of the Inspector of Buildings.

Section 26, Par. 20—21.

Beam areas.

PAR. 2. All wood beams and girders used in floor construction of slow-burning buildings shall have a sectional area of not less than 72 square inches, and no such beam or girder shall be less in depth or less in thickness than 8 inches.

726

Beam ends.

PAR. 3. The ends of all wood beams and girders resting on walls shall be cut shorter on top, so as not to be in wall on top edge more than 1½ inches.

727

-Anchors.

PAR. 4. Wood girders and beams shall be securely anchored to the walls. They must be supported on the walls in such manner that in case they were burned through they would release themselves without injury to the wall, and they must be so designed as to prevent the possibility of dry rotting. All anchoring must be self-releasing.

728

Floor thick-

PAR. 5. Floor plank shall be not less than 3¾ inches thick or 2¾ inches thick covered with a dressed flooring ⅓ of an inch thick, laid diagonally or crosswise. Two thicknesses of water-proof felt, or two of asbestos, or one of asbestos and one of waterproof felt, may be used under the ⅙ of an inch thick dressed flooring, or the dressed flooring may be furred up from the plank with 1¾-inch square strips, in which case the space between the strips shall be filled in with mineral wool, concrete or other incombustible material.

729

-Painting.

PAR. 6. The bottom of the plank and all of the floor timbers shall remain uncovered and shall not be varnished or painted except with fire-retarding paint.

- PAR. 7. Wood posts in slow-burning Post areas. buildings carrying a roof or one floor and a roof shall be not less than 8x8 inches in section.
- PAR. 8. Wood posts carrying two floors —same. and a roof or more shall be not less than 10x10 inches in section.
- PAR. 9. All wood posts may have rounded —painting corners, but they shall be uncovered, unvarnished and unpainted except with fire-retarding paint.
- PAR. 10. Timber or iron caps and bases shall be provided for wood posts and pintles or cheek plates shall also be provided as required in Section 28 of this Article for wood posts in ordinary masonry buildings.
- PAR. II. The roofs of slow-burning buildings shall be comparatively flat and shall conform to the requirements of Section 19 of this Article for floors, except that wood beams and girders used in roof construction shall not be less than 8 inches thick.
- PAR. 12. The roof covering and the construction of skylights, bulkheads, etc., shall
  conform to the requirements for ordinary
  masonry buildings in Section 28 of this
  Article.
- PAR. 13. All partitions in slow-burning Partitions. buildings shall be made of solid plank, matched, and not less than 23/4 inches thick, or entirely of incombustible material.

Cellar parti-

PAR. 14. All the partitions in the cellar or the lowest story of every slow-burning building shall be made of incombustible material.

738

Iron and steel members.

Par. 15. Iron or steel columns or steel beams may be used in slow-burning buildings if required for strength, but when so used they shall conform to the provisions of Section 23 of this Article, and they shall be covered and protected according to the reauirements of Section 22 of this Article, except that when wholly inside of the building they may be covered with metal lath and plaster, the lath to be substantially secured to metal bars or rods attached to the column or beam in question, and the finish of the plaster to be not less than 2 inches from the outside of the column or beam, with a 1-inch air space between them.

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Wall furring, etc., prohibited.

PAR. 16. There shall be no wall furring and no wood finish in slow-burning buildings, except the wood frames and trim of doors and windows.

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Floor supports and party walls. PAR. 17. The interior floor supports and party walls of slow-burning buildings shall conform to the requirements for interior floor supports and party walls for ordinary masonry buildings in Section 28 of this Article, except that wherever wood posts extend through several stories, the upper posts must rest on top of an iron cap plate fitted over the post below. The cap plates must extend sufficiently beyond the upper part to afford ample bearing for the end of the girders.

742 PAR. 18. No bolts or straps shall be used Mill conin slow-burning mill construction.

743 PAR. 19. The character of the materials required in the construction of slow-burning buildings and their allowable stresses, their foundations, their wall and roof construction, the cellars, vaults, sidewalks, steps and areas of such buildings, their chimneys, flues, fire-places, pipes, ducts and shafts, all heating appliances and gas outlets, the entrances, stairways, windows, skylights, floor lights, balconies and verandas; the eleva-

Character of materials and other con-struction requirements.

tors, fire-escapes, fire-proof shutters and fire appliances, and all plumbing, gas fitting, drainage and electric work in such buildings, shall conform to the requirements of this Article for such parts and features of construction.

Elevators. etc., in.

### ORDINARY MASONRY BUILDINGS.

Section 28.

745 PAR. I. The exterior and division walls Exterior walls. and piers of ordinary masonry buildings shall be made of brick, terra cotta, stone, concrete or reinforced concrete. Iron and steel may also be used in their construction, but this is not intended to prevent the use of wood frames, sash and doors with inside lintels and sills and sub-sills for same.

746 PAR. 2. The use of hollow concrete blocks will be allowed in ordinary buildings, provided said blocks shall have been subjected to sufficient tests as to insure crushing strains as are required under this ordinance, and further provided that walls erected of such

Concrete block con-struction. blocks shall be anchored and bonded as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

Vent and light shaft walls

PAR. 3. Walls of vent and light shafts open at the top shall be made of brick, concrete or other fire-proof materials. Foundation walls, isolated piers, parapet walls and chimneys above the roof level shall be laid in cement mortar. This does not prohibit the use of lime mortar for outside faced work.

747

Party and division walls.

In buildings having compara-Par. 4. tively flat roofs, all party walls and all division and fire-walls extending to the top of the building shall extend not less than 10 inches above the roof. In warehouses and in buildings used for manufacturing purposes, if walls extend more than 10 inches, there shall be a water-proof course provided at the roof line. The walls of all shafts shall extend not less than 3 feet above the roof.

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749

above roof.

through sloping roofs.

PAR. 5. In buildings having sloping roofs all walls shall extend through the roofing materials, except if the roofing materials are all incombustible the tops of the walls, with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, may be incorporated into the building materials without projecting through them so as to appear on the outside.

750

Floor spans.

PAR. 6. No single span of floor construction in ordinary masonry buildings shall have the bearings more than 26 feet apart. If exterior walls are more than 26 feet apart, intermediate division walls shall be made

as may be required to maintain a clear space of not more than 26 feet, or girders of iron, steel or reinforced concrete, carried on masonry walls, piers or columns or iron, steel or concrete may be used instead of the division walls

752 PAR. 7. If the building is not more than three stories high, the posts and girders may be made of wood.

Wood posts.

753 PAR. 8. Wood joists supported at the -joists. same level but on opposite sides of party walls shall be placed alternately, and not less than 4 inches of the wall shall separate the ends of such joists. Should the above be

impracticable by reason of o-inch party walls, all floor joists that cannot have such separation, and the 4-inch bearing as herein required, shall be put on longitudinally with the building.

Separation of

755 PAR. 9. No wood beams or joists may be Notching notched for gas, water or other pipes more than 2 inches in depth and not more than 24 inches from the bearings.

Wood trimmings and header Header beams. 756 beams around openings shall be increased in thickness sufficiently to carry the required loads.

Floor timbers. 757 PAR. 11. Framing of timbers for floors, roofs, etc., shall be done as follows:

-Framing of\_ 758 1st — In all buildings requiring strength to carry over sixty pounds, or as specified in Section 19 of this ordinance, the trimmers

and headers shall be doubled or trebled to meet such requirements and the framing of timbers to be done with iron stirrups.

Floor timbers —framing of 2nd — Wherever said Section 19 names buildings to have a strength of sixty pounds or less, the framing may be done with mortise and tenon, but all framing timbers shall be arranged in thickness to meet required strength.

—notching prohibited.

3rd — No notching or lapping to be done in any case.

760

759

-Bearings.

PAR. 12. No wooden joist shall have a bearing less than 4 inches in length.

761

-End shapes.

PAR. 13. The ends of all wood floor beams and joists resting on brick walls shall be cut diagonally so that the top surface shall not project more than 1½ inches into the wall.

762

-supports for.

PAR. 14. No floor beams or joists shall rest on stud partitions or other wood supports, except as provided in Section 27 of this Article in buildings not over three stories high.

763

-Cross bridging.

PAR. 15. All wood floor joists shall be substantially bridged with cross-bridging at intervals of not more than 6 feet.

764

—Supports near flues, etc. PAR. 16. No wood beam or joist shall have a bearing or support nearer than 8 inches to the inside face of any smoke, air or other kind of flue, nor nearer than 2 inches to the outside of any chimney breast or flue wall.

765

-Distance from flue walls, etc. PAR. 17. No wood beam or joist shall be nearer than 2 inches to the outside face of

any flue wall. Wood beams or joists supporting masonry arches in front of fire-places shall be not nearer than 20 inches to the chimney breast.

767 PAR. 18. Wood beams used for the support of other beams or joists will be fastened to each other where they meet end to end by -Connecting supporting beams.

iron bars on both sides. or by some other connection equally substantial. Such bars shall not be less than 3/8x11/2 inches in size -Bars for. 768 and 18 inches long on each beam. shall be substantially fastened to both timbers with 4-inch nails or iron bolts.

769 PAR. 10. The ends of such beams carried Beam anchors on walls shall be anchored to the walls with iron bars on each end of the beams. bars shall not be less than 3/8 x 1 ½ inches in size and 18 inches long on the beams outside 770 of the walls. Each anchor shall project into

the wall to within 4 inches of the opposite side and shall be bent outwardly not less than 6 inches. Each anchor shall be connected to the timber by means of a 34-inch hook -hooks for. 771 formed by bending the end of the bar and one 4-inch nail driven through the bar about

placed near the bottom of the beams.

2 inches from the hook. Anchors shall be

-bearing in

772 PAR. 20. The ends of wood beams or joists supported upon wood or iron girders shall be opposite each other, or they shall lap not less than 12 inches side by side. If opposite, they shall be connected by a board splice substantially nailed to each timber, or by iron ties not less than 1/4 x 1 1/2 inches, with 3/4 hook at each end. If lapped, the joists shall be securely spiked to each other.

Beams on girders, etc. Joist anchors in walls.

PAR. 21. At intervals of not more than 10 feet the ends of joists carried on walls shall be anchored to the wall with the same kind of anchors and in the same way as required in this section for anchoring wood beams used for the support of other beams or joists.

773

---Anchors to be opposite.

PAR. 22. Joists on opposite sides of the building anchored in this way shall be opposite to each other, and shall be connected at intermediate points, as required in this section, for wood beams used for the support of other beams or joists, or by some other connection of equivalent strength. Joists under partitions shall be doubled or otherwise strengthened as may be necessary for the proper support of the partition, and if the partition crosses the joists the spacing of the joists shall be reduced if necessary to properly support the partition.

774

Joists under partitions.

775

Bolts in timper framing. PAR. 23. All bolts used in connection with timber framing shall be provided with washers large enough to reduce the compression in the wood under the washer, so that it shall not be greater than the allowable stress, supposing the bolt to be strained to its allowable limit.

776

Post caps and

PAR. 24. Timber or iron caps and bases shall be provided for wood posts wherever necessary to maintain the limit of stresses as required by the provisions of Section 18 of this Article.

778 PAR. 25. Pintles or check plates shall also Pintles. be provided between caps and bases where required to properly transmit the loads.

779 Par. 26. The construction of all roofs of ordinary masonry buildings, comparatively flat or sloping not more than sixty degrees, shall be the same as required in Section 28 of this Article for floors.

Roof construc-

780 PAR. 27. The roof beams or rafters shall —Materials. be covered with plank not less than \% of an inch thick. The planking shall be covered with tiles, slate, sheet metal or such other fire-proof material as may have been tested and approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

781 PAR. 28. Mansard or other roofs on front -Fire-proof or rear buildings, having a slope of more than sixty degrees, shall be constructed with iron rafters covered or filled with brick, terra cotta fire-proofing or concrete, or such roofs shall be made of reinforced concrete.

require

782 PAR. 29. After the passage of this Code no shingle roof shall be constructed or repaired with wood within the fire limits.

-Shingle pro-hibited.

783 PAR. 30. The construction of the vertical —Walls, bulk-heads, etc. walls of skylights and vertical walls and roofs of bulkheads, dormer windows or other like constructions on the roofs of ordinary masonry buildings shall be similar in character to the construction of the roofs. The vertical walls shall be finished on the outside with brick, concrete, tiles, slate, tin, copper or iron, and the roof shall be finished the same as the main roofs.

Partition supports.

PAR. 31. All partitions in ordinary masonry buildings shall have adequate support.

Studding near flues.

PAR. 32. No wood studding or other partition timber shall bear upon or be connected to any wall or other partition nearer than 4 inches to the outside of any flue wall, nor shall any such timber be placed within 2 inches of the outside of any such wall.

785

-Cap plates.

PAR. 33. No stud partition shall be made without a cap plate the full thickness of the partition and not less than 2 inches thick. This plate shall be placed immediately under the floor timbers and shall be attached to them.

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Partitions on joists.

PAR. 34. In dwellings, apartment houses and tenements no partition shall be carried on joists more than 20 feet long, except such a partition is continued in the lower stories, or the joists in question receive intermediate support from adjacent partitions or other suitable construction.

787

-Across joists.

PAR. 35. In such buildings where partitions cross the joist construction directly over each other, the studding timbers shall extend down to the bottom of the joists and rest on the top plate of the partition below.

788

---Walls to be plastered.

PAR. 36. The surface of all walls and partitions in ordinary masonry buildings shall be plastered flush with the grounds, and down to the floor line, and all trim and wainscoating shall be put in place over the plastering.

790 PAR. 37. The height of stories in ordinary Story heights. masonry buildings shall not be more in the clear than the following:

Basement	feet.
First story18	"
Second story	**
Third story	"
Fourth story14	"
Fifth story	"

PAR. 38. This section is not to apply to -Exceptions. 791 buildings intended for public assemblage or where one hundred or more persons are assembled in any one room.

792 PAR. 39. In consideration of incombustible material being used for walls instead of wood the requirements of this Article for ordinary masonry buildings may be modified with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings when such buildings are constructed in lieu of frame buildings outside of the fire limits

Modification of require-

793 PAR. 40. The character of the materials Character of required in the construction of ordinary masonry buildings and their allowable stresses, their foundations, their wall and roof construction, the cellars, vaults, sidewalks, steps and areas of such buildings; their chimneys, flues, fire-places, pipes, ducts and shafts; all heating appliances and gas outlets: the entrances, stairways, windows, skylights, floorlights, balconies and verandas, the elevators, fire-escapes, fire-proof shutters and fire appliances, and all plumbing, gas fitting, drainage and electric work

struction aopurtenances.

in such buildings shall conform to the requirements of this Article for such parts and features of construction.

### WALL CONSTRUCTION.

Section 29.

Application of provisions.

PAR. I. The provisions of this sub-division of this Article apply alike to the walls in fire-proof, slow-burning and ordinary masonry buildings, except as the text itself limits the application. Every such building shall be enclosed on all sides by party walls or walls built independently of adjoining buildings or walls.

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Walls exceeding requirements. PAR. 2. Walls constructed prior to the date when this Article takes effect, which are thicker or stronger than required for new buildings, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, and in good condition, may be increased in height for additional stories, as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

796

Party walls of old design.

PAR. 3. Party walls constructed prior to said date. in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but not in accordance with the requirements of this Article for new buildings, may be used, if in good condition, in the construction of new buildings to the extent for which they were originally designed.

797

798

-Increasing height of.

PAR. 4. Existing party or independent walls may be increased in height and used when the wall as changed shall not comply

Section 29, Par. 1—4.

with the requirements of this Article for new buildings, providing the foundations meet the requirements specified in this Article or are reinforced to meet them, and the thickness of the wall is increased so that the whole thickness of the wall shall not be less than 4 inches thicker than required by this Article in the construction of new buildings.

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PAR. 5. In case it is desired to use an old wall, as provided in this section, the statement filed with the Inspector of Buildings shall set forth the exact conditions, together with the changes desired. In every such case the Inspector of Buildings shall cause an examination and written report to be made, and no permit shall be given for such construction unless the wall or walls in question are found, in his judgment, to be in good condition.

Old walls;

examination

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PAR. 6. When old walls are increased in height the top of the old wall shall be removed sufficiently to make a clean, strong bond with the new wall.

increasing height of.

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803

PAR. 7. Every lining to an old wall shall be not less than 9 inches in thickness. It shall be made of brick laid in cement mortar, it shall be anchored to the old wall with galvanized wrought iron or steel anchors, set into the walls in horizontal rows, and alternating vertically not more than 4 feet apart each way. All plaster and other foreign matter shall be cleaned from the old wall before the lining is constructed.

lining of.

anchoring

Old walls
—loads on.

PAR. 8. Loads carried by the lining of a wall shall be made to bear both upon the old wall and the lining, if required by the Inspector of Buildings; and in any such case the old wall shall not be loaded more than allowable for new buildings.

804

Party walls, jont use of.

PAR. 9. If a party wall is only partially used by one of the adjoining premises, and if the person or persons owning the premises in question have no ownership in the wall more than what is used, they may use the remaining portion of the party wall, in whole or in part, provided that it shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Article for new buildings, and provided that they reimburse the person or persons owning the other adjoining premises for onehalf of the cost of the additional portion of the wall which shall be used; but in no case for more than one-half of the cost of such a wall as would be required under this Article at a fair valuation by disinterested parties

805

-Cost of.

806

-Repairing or rebuilding.

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PAR. 10. If an adjoining party wall used in the construction of a new building is not well constructed, or is not in good repair, it shall be strengthened, repaired or entirely rebuilt, and all damages to the adjoining building which is party to its use shall be made good by the person or persons causing the new building to be constructed, and at their expense and on their responsibility, regardless of the depth of the excavation or the size or height of the new buildings; provided, however, the person or persons

at the time in question.

causing the new building to be erected may arrange with the owner of the adjoining building which is party to the use of the wall in question for the strengthening, repairing or rebuilding of the party wall in accordance with any conditions to which they may agree.

PAR. 11. Where obstructions project beyond the division wall or encroach upon adjoining property, upon proper notice from the Inspector of Buildings having been given, they are to be removed within ten days from service of such notice in writing, by the owner or owners of the building of which they form a part, unless the time be extended by the Inspector of Buildings.

projections beyond.

PAR. 12. If it is desired to use an adjoining party wall in the construction of a larger or higher building than that for which the wall was originally constructed, the person or persons causing the new building to be erected may, at their option, construct a new wall adjoining, or partially or wholly enclosing the party wall, entirely independent of the adjoining property.

-adding to or enclosing.

PAR. 13. In any case the strengthening, repairing or rebuilding of the party wall or the construction of an independent wall adjoining or enclosing the party wall shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Article for new buildings, and permits shall be obtained from the Inspector of Buildings in the same way as for new buildings.

—permit for strengthening.

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examination of.

PAR. 14. If the character of an adjoining party wall purposed to be used in the construction of a new building is questioned or an application for an official examination is made to the Inspector of Buildings, he

-repair or removal of.

is made to the Inspector of Buildings, he shall cause an examination and a written report to be made. If the party wall is found to be in bad condition, the Inspector of Buildings shall determine what changes or repairs shall be made by the person or persons causing the new building to be erected; or, in his judgment, he may proceed as provided in Section 16 of this Article in case of dangerous buildings.

Fire walls.

PAR. 15. All fire walls shall conform to the requirements of Section 29 of this Article for division walls.

—not to be supported. PAR. 16. No fire wall shall be a supported wall, except in a fire-proof building.

-to be continuous.

PAR. 17. Every fire wall in a building which is not fire-proof shall be continuous from the foundations to the roof.

-fire doors in.

PAR. 18. All openings shall have fire doors made of wood covered with metal, two doors to each opening, one on each side of the wall.

Division walls.

PAR. 19. Division walls shall be made of brick, stone or concrete; or, if they are supported walls in a fire-proof building, they may be made of porous terra cotta fire-proofing, in which case they shall be made in two separate walls laid in cement mortar, with or without a grouted filling of concrete between them.

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819 PAR. 20. Stone walls 24 inches or less in Stone walls, headers in. thickness shall have not less than one header extending through the wall every 3 feet in height, measuring from the bottom of the wall, and every 4 feet in length. walls over 24 inches in thickness shall have not less than one header on each side of the wall for every 6 superficial feet of wall sur-These headers must run into the wall at least two-thirds the thickness of the wall and shall bond one on top of the other. All headers shall be not less than 18 inches in width and 6 inches in thickness, and shall be good, flat, square stones. of headers.

PAR. 21. All stones shall be laid on their -laying stone 820 own natural bed.

821 PAR. 22. No stone shall be used that does not extend 6 inches into the wall. Stone walls shall be laid in cement mortar, and all spaces and joints shall be completely filled.

-size of stones, mortar, etc.

the whole thickness and solidly bonded together with close joints completely filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line, level 823 and straight, and shall be carried up vertically with a plummet. Brick laid from April to November, inclusive, shall be wet before they are laid. Every sixth course shall be a head-824

PAR. 23. Brick walls shall be well laid Brick walls.

-wetting

er course, except where walls are faced with \_bonding. brick in running bond, in which case the face brick shall be bonded into the backing every sixth course by cutting the face brick and putting in diagonal headers, or by splitting the face brick and putting in a continuous row

 bricks of different thickness. PAR. 24. If the brick used in the backing and the face brick are not the same thickness, they shall be brought to a common level at intervals of not more than ten courses in height of the face brick, and the bond shall be made as specified.

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-metal clips prohibited.

PAR. 25. Metal clips for bonding face brick shall not be allowable.

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Concrete

PAR. 26. Concrete walls shall be built plumb and straight. The concrete shall be placed in forms made of wood or other material, constructed to required lines and dimensions. The concrete shall be put in place continuously without set vertically to the bottom of the next floor supports, and horizontally, if possible, to an opening.

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-continuing construction. PAR. 27. When the construction of a wall is continued and new concrete is placed on material already set, all surfaces of contact shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with a thick solution of neat cement.

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—vertical joints in material. PAR. 28. Vertical joints between material already set and fresh material shall be made to bond on measurements both ways of not less than 10 inches.

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—horizontal joints. PAR. 29. Horizontal joints between material already set and fresh material shall be reinforced by anchors or dowels of metal, brick or stone, set not less than 2 feet apart.

830

—placing material.

PAR. 30. The full thickness of the wall at every point shall be put in place at the same time.

PAR. 31. Foundations and retaining walls made of concrete shall be reinforced with metal, if necessary, to prevent lateral strains.

-reinforcing of.

PAR. 32. The temporary forms used for the placing of concrete shall not be removed until the wall has become strong enough to carry the loads which will be put upon it during construction, and in no case less than four weeks.

-removal of forms.

PAR. 3. Lintels, cornices and other elements of wall construction made of other materials or separately, shall be securely anchored in place with metal anchors. Such anchors shall be imbedded in the concrete when the concrete is put in place.

-cornices, etc., to be anchored.

PAR. 34. Concrete shall be erected in horizontal layers not over 12 inches, and each layer shall be well tamped before the next layer is added; all reinforcing metal shall be firmly held in place during construction, and especially so while the tamping is being done.

 tamping, reinforcing,

PAR. 35. Reinforced concrete may be used in the place of brick and stone walls, in which cases the thickness may be two-thirds of that required for brick walls, provided the unit stresses as set forth in these sections are not exceeded. Concrete walls in such cases must be reinforced in both directions in a manner to meet the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, provided that this shall in no way conflict with Section 29 of this Article.

—in place of brick or stone.

-reinforcing requirements.

Concrete block construction.

> -ribs in blocks.

PAR. 36. Walls made of solid concrete blocks shall conform to the requirements of Section 20 of this Article. In walls made of hollow concrete blocks the hollow spaces shall not be more than 40 per cent. of the thickness of the wall. The ribs in the blocks at the ends of the hollow spaces shall not be counted for compressive strength. The solid areas of walls made of hollow concrete blocks shall be continuous in walls of the same thickness. If the thickness of the wall is changed, the blocks of concrete inimediately beneath the reduced thickness of wall shall be made solid. Concrete blocks carrying floor joists or beams shall be made solid or shall have a solid metal wall plate immediately under the joists or beams, approved by the Inspector of Buildings. low blocks used in accordance with requirements shall not be more than 12

 blocks carrying beams.

-block sizes.

-concentrat-

ded.

PAR. 37. If walls made of hollow concrete blocks are subjected to unusual concentrated loads, the walls shall be reinforced at such points by an additional thickness of wall by grouting the hollow spaces in the wall or by metal reinforcement.

inches deep, and they shall bond at all points not less than 8 inches. All such walls shall be laid in cement mortar, straight and plumb, and all joints shall be perfectly bed-

Wall materi-

PAR. 38. No wall more than 45 feet high shall be built of materials which are not particularly described in this section, and no other materials shall be used in wall con-

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struction unless they are incombustible and otherwise in every respect satisfactory to the Inspector of Buildings.

844 PAR. 30. Walls over openings shall be Walls over carried on substantial arches or lintels made of stone, brick, terra cotta, concrete or metal. or of combinations of such materials.

openings.

PAR. 40. Arches shall have sufficient Arches, etc. 845 abutments and shall be well built and well keyed. Lintels shall be of sufficient strength and have sufficient bearing at each end. For openings 6 feet in width or less the bearing at each end shall be not less than 5 inches. For each additional foot in width of opening the bearing at each end shall be increased not less than 1/2 of an inch.

PAR. 41. In ordinary masonry buildings Wood lintels. 846 wood lintels may be used on the inside of exterior walls over openings which are not more than 6 feet in width, provided suitable arches of the other material are turned over them, as provided in this section. Such lintels shall have a bearing of not more than 3 inches at each end.

847 PAR. 42. Heavy masonry arches over Arch tie openings shall be provided with iron tie rods to take up the thrust, if necessary.

PAR. 43. Cornices shall be made of stone, Cornice mate-848 brick, terra cotta, concrete or metal, or combinations of such materials.

849 PAR. 44. Cornices made of terra cotta or other incombustible material in compara-

-Anchors

-anchorages

tively small pieces shall be supported and securely anchored to a structural framework of steel. Such a framework of steel shall be an integral part of the structure of the building, or it shall be partially imbedded and anchored to the wall in such a way that the centre of gravity of the cornice and of that part of the wall immediately adjoining the cornice, the two taken together, shall fall within the wall not less than 4 inches.

850

-of sheet metal.

PAR. 45. Sheet metal cornices shall be supported on metal lookouts built into the walls; the size of iron used for lookouts shall be not less than 3/16x1½, but they may be sheathed on top with wood. The centre of gravity of the cornice and of the wall immediately adjoining, the two taken together, shall also fall within the wall not less than 4 inches.

851

—cantilever supports.

PAR. 46. Dependence shall not be had upon the weight of the roof above the cornice for its support. In fire-proof buildings, however, the cornice may be supported from the roof by cantilever construction.

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852

stone to balance in wall.

PAR. 47. Large pieces of stone or other material used in cornice construction shall balance in the wall, and the construction as a whole shall have its centre of gravity 4 inches within the wall.

854

-concrete in.

PAR. 48. Projecting courses of concrete used in cornice construction shall be reinforced.

856 above roof PAR. 49. If the cornice extends above the roof line, the full thickness of the parapet wall shall extend to the top of the cornice.

857 PAR. 50. All walls projecting above roof. lines, with or without cornice construction, shall be constructed strong enough to stand under ordinary conditions without bracing; but all such walls 6 feet or more in height above the roof line shall be braced with iron brace's anchored in the wall to other walls or to roof construction.

-walls above roof line.

858 PAR. 51. No woodwork shall be used in -wood pro-hibited. cornice construction, except in sheathing for metal cornices.

PAR. 52. New cornices constructed on -new con-859 old buildings in place of wooden cornices, removed or otherwise, shall be made to conform to the requirements of this section, except they may have wood lookouts. If a 860 wooden cornice on an old building shall be not more than fifty per cent. destroyed, it may be rebuilt with wood as before.

old buildings.

861 PAR. 53. The top of all walls and cor- -top finsh. nices shall be covered or finished with metal or with stone or other material, with close or protected joints laid in cement mortar.

862 PAR 54. Hollow walls shall be finished solid at the top, and shall be coped or covered on top of the solid finish the same as a solid wall.

Hollow walls to have solid

The provisions of this section Steel frames excepted. 863 do not apply to supported walls in steel frame construction.

Recesses for elevators and stairways.

PAR. 56. Recesses for stairways or elevators may be made in foundation and cellar walls and in the walls of the three lowest stories of a building, but no such wall shall be made of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story. The walls of a building may, however, be otherwise reduced in thickness for stairways and elevators, provided the wall on each side of the recess is reinforced with piers or metal columns built into the wall and the intermediate wall back of the recess is reinforced with steel beams or girders. All such construction, however, shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

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—reinforcement of walls fer.

-for alcoves,

PAR. 57. Single recesses in walls for alcoves and other purposes may be made not more than 8 feet wide. The wall immediately over such a recess shall be supported by an arch or lintel as required for an opening. The wall remaining behind such a recess shall be not less than 8 inches thick and not less than half the thickness of the regular wall.

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Vertical chases PAR. 58. Vertical chases shall not be made in any wall or pier more than one-third of its thickness, and in no case to exceed 8 inches. Collars shall be placed around such pipes to allow for expansion and contraction.

868

-filling around

PAR. 59. After the pipes are put in position the chases shall be filled up with solid masonry at each floor level, through the thickness of the floor, and for not less than 12 inches above the top of the floor.

nesš.

870 PAR. 60. No horizontal chases of any kind Horizontal more than 4 feet long or 4 inches deep shall be allowable without the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

871 PAR. 61. When water-proofing made of asphalt or tar in any form is laid vertically in any retaining or foundation wall, the thickness of the wall on the outside of the water-proofing shall be the thickness otherwise required for the wall.

Waterproof-

872 PAR. 62. Water-proofing made of asphalt -in foundations, etc. or tar, or other material, may be imbedded in a foundation or retaining wall without increasing its thickness, provided it is laid in sections alternately horizontal and vertical so as to afford a bond for the wall through the water-proofing. In such cases the horizontal surfaces covered by the waterproofing shall be not less than one-third the

thickness of the wall, and the vertical surfaces not more than two-thirds the thick-

-surface re-

874 PAR. 63. Piers, buttresses and pilasters Pier, etc., reconstructed for structural purposes shall conform to the general requirements for the construction of walls.

PAR. 64. Isolated piers shall not be higher Pier and post 875 than ten times their least dimension. Single stone posts shall not be used to carry loads in the interior of a building.

proportions.

876 PAR. 65. Hollow walls of brick, stone or Hollow walls. concrete shall be increased in thickness so that the horizontal area of actual wall shall be not less than required for solid walls.

-ties for.

PAR. 66. The parts of hollow walls shall be connected by ties of brick, stone, concrete or iron spaced not more than 24 inches apart.

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[877 - 883]

Ashlar, thickness of. PAR. 67. Stone used for facing the wall of a building, ordinarily termed ashlar, shall be not less than 4 inches thick.

878

-when counted as thickness.

PAR. 68. If the ashlar has an average thickness of 6 inches or more, and a bond of not less than 8 inches into the backing at intervals in height of not more than 2 feet, it may be counted as part of the required thickness of the wall. Otherwise, ashlar shall not be counted as a part of the required thickness.

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-anchors and bonding. PAR. 69. All ashlar shall be substantially bonded or anchored into the backing. There shall be at least two anchors to each stone, and they shall project not less than 8 inches into the backing.

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Facia of iron.

PAR. 70. Iron facia over walls shall not be counted as a part of their required thickness.

881

—anchoring for.

PAR. 71. Iron facia shall be substantially anchored into the backing.

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Furring as. thickness. PAR. 72. The inside 4 inches of a wall may be made of well-burned hollow brick; but hollow terra cotta fire-proofing or other furring material on the inside of a wall shall not be counted as a part of the required thickness of the wall.

PAR. 73. In all fire-proof buildings the Floor and wall joista. 884 joint between the floor construction and the wall shall be made solid and furring may be carried on the floor.

885 PAR. 74. In all non-fire-proof buildings, having an inside furring of wood or other material, the thickness of the solid wall shall be increased in line with the floor and for the full depth of the floor timbers to the inside face of the furring, and the furring shall be carried on the projection of the wall.

Wall projec-tion to carry furring.

886 PAR. 75. Terra cotta used for the outside facing of a wall shall be not less than 4 inches thick. It shall be bonded into the backing or substantially anchored to it.

Terra cotta facings.

887 PAR. 76. The continuous thickness of such -as thickness. a facing of terra cotta shall not be counted as a part of the required thickness of the wall, unless every piece of such terra cotta is not less than 4 inches thick, and every alternating course is thick enough to afford a bond of not less than 4 inches with the body of the wall.

PAR. 77. All hollow spaces in terra cotta -hollow spaces 888 within the building line of the wall or in compression shall be filled with brickwork or other masonry.

889 PAR. 78. All projecting courses of terra cotta shall be substantially anchored into the wall.

890 PAR. 79. All terra cotta carried by a steel --on steel frame or covering the members of such a

construction shall be securely anchored to the adjoining beams or other parts of the structure.

-Anchor materials. PAR. 80. Anchors for terra cotta shall be made of galvanized iron rods not less in section than 1/4 of an inch diameter.

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Bearings for beams, etc.

PAR. 81. Beams, girders or other concentrated loads carried on walls or piers shall have a sufficient bearing surface to properly distribute the load, or they shall bear on stone templates or iron wall plates of sufficient size to do so.

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891

-wall plate, etc., bearings. PAR. 82. The ends of beams or girders in such cases shall be covered by not less than 4 inches of the wall material, and the wall plate shall be likewise covered by not less than 2 inches.

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-template, etc., thickness. PAR. 83. The stone templates shall be not less than 4 inches thick, cast-iron wall plates shall not be less than 34 of an inch thick, and steel wall plates shall be not less than 1/2 of an inch thick.

894

-pilasters for thin walls. PAR. 84. If walls are not thick enough to properly carry concentrated loads, when made in accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of this Article, they shall be made thicker as may be necessary, or structural pilasters may be constructed in the wall having sufficient size to afford the needed strength.

895

-corbeled ledges for joists, etc. PAR. 85. If walls are not thick enough to afford the proper bearing for joists or other

wood beams without disadvantage to the wall, a ledge may be corbeled out from the face of the wall not more than one-quarter of the thickness of the wall, and not more than 4 inches for such support, but any such corbeled ledge shall be at least four times as deep as it projects from the face of the wall, and shall be continued around the ends of the beams or joists or between them to the level of the flooring.

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PAR. 86. All corbeled projections shall be -bonding of well bonded into the wall the entire depth of the projection.

ledges.

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PAR. 87. Iron beams or girders carried Anchors for on walls shall be anchored to the wall. anchors shall consist of bars, rods or angles bolted to or otherwise secured to the beams. In any case the grip into the wall shall not be less than 8 inches for all beams over 6 inches in depth, and the projecting arm of the anchor shall be not less than 10 inches long. Angles used as anchors shall not be less than 2½x5/16 inches, and round bars shall not be less than 34 inch in diameter.

beams, etc.

angles used

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Par. 88. Steel or cast-iron columns in —for columns. walls shall be completely imbedded, or they shall be well bonded into the wall with projecting flanges, or they shall be anchored with one anchor for each 6 feet of clear Such anchors shall pass entirely around the column and project in both extensions of the wall not less than 12 inches. They shall be made of flat bars not less than  $3x\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size.

-requirements for column anchors

Bonding of exterior, etc., walls together.

PAR. 89. The front, rear, side, division and party walls of a building shall be substantially bonded into each other, or they shall be anchored to each other, one anchor for every 6 feet in height. Wrought-iron or steel bars not less than 1½x3% inches in size shall be used for such anchors, and they shall project not less than 16 inches into the walls connected.

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Temporary bracing. PAR. 90. Temporary bracing shall be used during construction wherever necessary to make unfinished green walls safe and secure.

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Construction precautions.

PAR. 91. No wall shall be constructed more than two stories in advance of any other wall in the same building, except it is done with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings. This shall not, however, apply to supported walls in steel frame construction

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## THICKNESS OF WALLS.

SECTION 30.

Applicoation of provisions.

PAR. I. The provisions of Section 30 of this Article shall apply alike to walls in fire-proof, slow-burning and ordinary masonry buildings, except as the text itself limits the application.

906

Retaining walls.

PAR. 2. The thickness of retaining walls shall be sufficient to secure the required strength.

907

-thickness of

PAR. 3. The thickness of ordinary stone or brick retaining walls at their base shall not be less than one-quarter of their height.

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Section 29, Par. 89—91.

909 PAR. 4. The first 12 feet in depth of foundation walls made of brick or concrete, measured from the highest adjoining curb levels, shall be 4 inches thicker than the walls immediately above, and each 10 feet or part thereof of greater depth shall have an additional increase of 4 inches in thickness.

**Foundation** 

910 PAR. 5. Foundation walls made of stone shall not be less than 4 inches thicker than foundation walls made of brick or concrete.

-of stone.

911 PAR. 6. If a dwelling is not more than Dwelling 25 feet in width between walls and not more than 50 feet in depth, and the floors and roof are carried on the walls, and if such a dwelling is not more than two stories and a basement in height and not more than 30 feet in height, the exterior walls shall not be less than q inches in thickness. 912 dwelling is more than 50 feet in depth the side walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for each additional 50 feet in depth, except if cross walls are constructed at intervals of not more than 50 feet, the

walls, 25x

913 PAR. 7. If a dwelling is not more than 25 feet in width between walls and not more than 100 feet in depth, and the floors and roof are carried on the walls, and if such a dwelling is over 30 feet in height and not more than 50 feet in height, all the exterior walls shall not be less than 13 inches in thickness.

creased.

thickness of the side walls may not be in-

-25x100 ft.

915 PAR. 8. If such a dwelling is over 50 feet in height and not more than 60 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less

Section 30, Par. 4—8.

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than 17 inches thick in the story above the foundation walls, and from thence not less than 13 inches to the top.

- -60 to 75 ft. PAR. 9. If such a dwelling is over 60 feet high. in height and not more than 75 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less than 17 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and from
  - 916 thence not less than 13 inches to the top.
- -75 to 100 ft. high. 917 PAR. 10. If such a dwelling is over 75 feet in height and not more than 100 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less than 21 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest 918 at top. tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 17 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height. and thence not less than 13 inches thick to the top.
- where floors In all dwellings in which the PAR. II. and roofs carried on floors and roof are carried on the walls and walls. which are more than two stories high and more than 100 feet in depth, the side walls shall be made 4 inches thicker than otherwise required in this section, for each additional 100 feet in depth or part thereof, except if -cross walls. cross walls are constructed at intervals of not more than 100 feet the thickness of the side walls may not be increased.
- 921 -increase for In all dwellings in which the Par. 12. width over floors and roof are carried on the walls and 25 feet. which are more than 25 feet in width between walls, the exterior walls shall be made

4 inches thicker than required in this section for dwellings not over 25 feet in width between walls; provided, however, if such dwellings are fire-proof and there is no floor carried by the walls having a span more that 25 feet wide, then the thickness of the walls may not be increased.

-fire-proof

923 PAR. 13. The thickness of the walls in tenements, apartment houses, lodging houses, hotels, dormitories, hospitals, asylums, convents, club houses, parish dwellings, schools, laboratories and studios shall be the same as

Tenements, apartment houses, etc.

dwellings in all cases in which the floors and roof are carried on the walls. 924 PAR. 14. If a warehouse is not more than 25 feet in width between walls and not more than 100 feet in depth the floors and roof

required in Section 30 of this Article for

Warehouses 25 ft. wide,

are carried on the walls, and if such a warehouse is not more than three stories and a basement in height or more than 40 feet in height, the exterior walls shall not be less than 13 inches thick.

925 PAR. 15. If such a warehouse is over 40 -60 ft. high. feet in height and not more than 60 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less than 17 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 13 inches thick to the top.

926 PAR. 16. If such a warehouse is over 60 -60 to 75 ft. feet in height and not more than 75 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less than 21 inches thick above the foundation

-at top.

walls to the height of 25 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 17 inches thick to the top; or the walls of the top story may be made 13 inches thick with piers not less than 25 inches wide and spaced not more than 18 feet from centre to centre.

927

-75 to 100 ft.

PAR. 17. If such a warehouse is over 75 feet in height and not more than 100 feet in height, the exterior walls shall be not less than 25 inches thick above the foundation walls to the height of 40 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height; thence not less than 21 inches thick to the height of 75 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that height, and thence not less than 17 inches thick to the top; or the walls of the top story may be made 13 inches thick with piers not less than 25 inches wide and spaced not more than 18 feet from centre to centre.

928

-at top.

929

where floors and roof carried on walls.

PAR. 18. In all warehouses in which the floors and roof are carried on the walls and which are more than 100 feet in depth, the side walls, if required by the Inspector of Buildings, shall be made 4 inches thicker than otherwise required in this section for each additional 100 feet in depth or part thereof, except if cross walls are constructed at intervals of not more than 100 feet, the thickness of the side walls may not be increased.

930

---Cross walls.

931

-over 25 ft. wide,

PAR. 19. In all warehouses in which the floors and roof are carried on the walls and which are more than 25 feet in width between walls, the exterior walls shall be made

4 inches thicker than required in this section for warehouses not over 25 feet in width 933 between walls; provided, however, if such warehouses are fire-proof and there is no floor carried by the walls having a span more than 25 feet wide, then the thickness of the walls may not be increased.

-fire-proof walls.

Buildings to

which ware-house re-

quirements

apply.

934 The thickness of walls in PAR. 20.

Office Buildings, Armories. Breweries, Police Stations, Printing Houses, Churches. Cooperage Shops, Public Assembly Court Houses, Buildings, Factories,

Pumping Stations, Railroad Buildings, Foundries. Tails. Refrigerating

Libraries, Houses. Light and Power Stables, Houses. Stores,

Machine Shops, Sugar Refineries,

Markets, Theatres,

Wheelwright Shops, Museums.

Observatories.

shall be the same as required in Section 30 of this Article for warehouses in all cases in which the floors and roof are carried on the walls.

935 PAR. 21. The minimum thickness of the Minimum thickwalls in buildings other than those named in Section 30 of this Article shall be determined and fixed by the Inspector of Buildings.

936 The thickness of the walls in PAR. 22. extensions to buildings may be made the same as required for independent buildings of the same height and other conditions.

Extension to

Exterior duction of thickness

PAR. 23. If the floors and roof of a building not over 100 feet high are entirely supported by columns or columns and interior walls. and if the exterior walls are not carried on a structural frame, the thickness of the exterior walls may be 4 inches less than would be required if the floors were carried on the walls. No such wall shall be less than 13 inches thick.

937

938

Division

PAR. 24. The thickness of a division wall walls—
thickness of used as a bearing wall shall be the same as required for the exterior walls in the same building, except if the height of the division wall is less than the height of the exterior wall then the thickness may be reduced as required for an exterior wall of a similar building the height of the division wall.

939

-reduction of.

PAR. 25. If the division wall is not used as a bearing wall its thickness may be reduced 4 inches, but no division wall shall be less than o inches in thickness.

940

-of terra cotte

PAR. 26. If a division wall is made of porous terra cotta fire-proofing it shall be not less than 10 inches thick.

941

Supported

PAR. 27. The thickness of supported walls in steel frame or reinforced concrete con-The first 75 struction shall be as follows: feet of the uppermost height thereof, or to the nearest tier of beams to that measurement, shall be not less than 12 inches thick.

942

lower sections of.

Par. 28. In every lower section of 60 feet, or to the nearest tier of beams to that measurement or part thereof, the thickness shall be increased 4 inches.

949

944 PAR. 29. That portion of an exterior wall Wall between in a steel frame construction between two windows, one directly over the other, may be made not less than o inches thick when

windows.

covered with a cast-iron facia. Otherwise at no point shall such walls be less than 13 inches thick.

-minimu**m** 

The thickness of the walls in Oriel window walls. 946 Par. 30. oriel windows in ordinary masonry, slowburning and fire-proof buildings, shall not be less than o inches when covered with an iron facia not less than 1/4 of an inch in 947 thickness. Such walls shall be not less than 13 inches thick when not covered with an iron facia.

-minimum

948 PAR. 31. No parapet wall shall be less than 13 inches in thickness, except parapets for 9-inch walls, and parapet walls not over 2 feet in height without cornice connection may be o inches thick.

Parapet walls.

The thickness of walls built of Coursed stone walls. PAR. 32. coursed stone with dressed level beds and vertical joints may be not less than threequarters of that required to conform to the provisions of Section 30 of this Article pro-950 vided such construction is approved by the Minimum Inspector of Buildings except that no such wall shall be less than 13 inches in thickness.

thickness.

951 PAR. 33. Walls finished with stone ashlar having an average thickness of 6 inches or more and a bond of not less than 8 inches into the backing at intervals in height of not more than 2 feet may be counted as part of the required thickness of wall. Otherwise 952 ashlar shall not be counted as a part of the -provise.

required thickness.

Ashlar finish to count as

Sections between openings. PAR. 34. Wall sections between openings shall be increased in thickness when necessary to carry the loads imposed upon them.

953

Thickness to be uniform. PAR. 35. The wall of any part or story of a building shall be constructed the required thickness continuously to the top of the joists or beams of the floor or roof construction immediately above the part or story in question.

954

· . Bearing wall proportion.

PAR. 36. No bearing wall shall have a greater height than twenty-five times its thickness without a horizontal connection and support.

955

Non-bearing wall proportion. PAR. 37. No non-bearing wall shall have greater height than thirty-five times its thickness without a horizontal connection and support, nor a total height greater than sixty times its thickness.

956

9-inch wall.

PAR. 38. No wall 9 inches thick shall have a length of more than 50 feet unless it is strengthened and supported laterally by cross walls, piers or buttresses, or by steel frame construction at points not more than 50 feet apart.

957

Walls over 60 ft. long.

PAR. 39. Walls more than 60 feet in length shall be made of such thickness and strengthened to meet required stresses to be imposed, all to be approved by the Inspector of Buildings, but no such wall shall be less than 13 inches thick.

958

Partitions of terra cotta.

PAR. 40. No partition made of hollow terra cotta fire-proofing 6 inches or more in

thickness shall be made more than 24 feet in height without a horizontal lateral connection, or without vertical iron stiffeners or cross wall connections spaced not more than 24 feet apart.

PAR. 41. No partition made of hollow terra cotta fire-proofing 4 inches in thickness and less than 6 inches shall be more than 16 feet in height without a horizontal lateral connection, or without vertical iron stiffeners or cross wall connection spaced not more than 16 feet apart. No such par-

—stiffening requirements.

not more than 16 feet apart. No such parheight.

tition shall have a total height more than

#### ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

## SECTION 31.

24 feet.

PAR. I. Bulkheads, tank-houses, elevator enclosures and roof houses covering machinery or other appliances required for the proper operation of a building may be constructed on roofs of buildings projecting above the limit for the heights of buildings as fixed by the provisions of Section 15 of this Article, provided such bulkheads, tank-houses, elevator enclosures and roof houses are not used for business purposes or storage, and their construction shall conform to the

Bulkheads, roof houses, etc.

> -storage, etc., in, prohibited.

PAR. 2. All exits to roof through roof houses, bulkheads and scuttles shall open outwardly.

requirements of this Article.

exits—exits—through.

PAR. 3. All doors and door frames in such openings, and all scuttles and scuttle covers shall be made of metal or of wood covered with metal.

-doors, etc., to be metal.

Section 30, Par. 40, 41.

Roof construction. PAR. 4. All roofs shall be constructed with slopes, valleys, gutters and downspouts to secure satisfactory drainage.

966

-metal lead-

PAR. 5. Metal leaders shall be provided to conduct the water from the roof without injury to the construction of the buildings, its walls or its foundations.

967

Roof tanks.

PAR. 6. All tanks containing 500 gallons or more carried on floors or roofs of buildings shall be supported by beams, girders or trusses on walls as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

968

-supports for.

PAR. 7. In all buildings except those of steel frame construction such supports shall be carried on bearing walls or piers or on columns, or by some other structural methods.

969

strength of supports.

PAR. 8. In all cases the supports for such tanks shall have ample strength.

970

—discharge pipes. PAR. 9. All such tanks shall be provided with a discharge pipe connected to the tank at or near the bottom, and so arranged that the contents can be easily discharged by firemen in case of necessity.

971

-covers for

PAR. 10. Wood covers for roof tanks shall be covered with metal.

972

Staging, etc., on roofs. PAR. 11. No staging or stand shall be constructed upon the roof of any building unless the general permit for the construction of the building distinctly covers it or a special permit has been issued therefor.

#### CHIMNEYS

SECTION 32.

974 PAR. I. Chimneys in all buildings shall Materials, be made of brick, stone or concrete. chimneys built of concrete or reinforced concrete shall have proper flue lining.

PAR. 2. Chimneys having walls less than Chimney linings. 975 8 inches thick shall be lined on the inside with iron pipe or terra cotta flue lining, or other approved materials, set smooth on the inside from the bottom of the flue continuously to the top of the chimney. Such lining shall be built in place as the flues are constructed and the ends shall be made to fit together closely. The joint or space between the lining and the wall shall be made perfectly solid with cement mortar.

976 PAR. 3. No chimney shall be constructed with a flue having less than 64 square inches as the area of its minimum cross section.

-minimum

977 PAR. 4. Chimneys subject to excessive heat from steam boilers, smelting furnaces, etc., shall be lined with fire-brick for not less than 25 feet in height, measured from the bottom of the flue.

-linings for excessive heat.

978 PAR. 5. The walls of chimneys carrying flues from furnaces, boilers, bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, or having other connections of equal or greater requirements, shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness.

-for furnaces, ovens, etc.

PAR. 6. Walls of chimneys carrying flues -for smelting furnaces, etc. 979 from smelting furnaces and steam boilers,

or having other connections of equal or greater requirements shall be built double, with an air space in between.

-walls of

PAR. 7. The thickness of all chimney walls shall be sufficient to meet all requirements of temperature, direct loading and wind pressure.

980

-height above roofs.

PAR. 8. Chimneys shall be constructed not less than 4 feet above flat roofs, and when required by the Inspector of Buildings not less than 2 feet above the peak of a pitched roof.

981

—for foundries, etc. PAR. 9. Chimneys connecting to iron cupolas in foundries and other chimneys of which a similar service is required shall extend not less than 10 feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of 50 feet. Such chimneys shall also be covered on top with a heavy wire netting.

982

-top finish.

PAR. 10. All chimneys shall be finished on top with single blocks of stone, terra cotta or concrete, or with cast-iron plates, except, however, the tops of chimneys in dwellings and stables not more than three stories in height may be topped out with not less than six courses of brick masonry carefully bonded together and laid in cement mortar.

983

-wall joints,

PAR. 11. All chimney walls shall be neatly and carefully constructed, and the joints, both inside and out, must be struck smooth.

984

—pargeting prohibited.

PAR. 12. Pargeting mortar shall not be used on the inside of any chimney.

PAR. 13. No chimney shall be built upon -wood supports prohibited.

PAR. 14. Piers carrying chimneys shall be —size of supporting piers.

as large on all sides as the chimney from
the foundation of the pier to the bottom of
the chimney.

PAR. 15. If the size of a chimney is increased above its footing, the overhanging part shall be substantially supported by beams, struts or arches made of cast-iron, steel or masonry.

PAR. 16. A chimney may be partially supported by a corbelled shelf from the side of
a wall; but the corbelling shall be twice as
high as the projection.

# METAL SMOKESTACKS, FLUES AND PIPES.

## SECTION 33.

PAR. I. Smokestacks may be made of Smokestacks, materials cast-iron or of steel plates not less than 3/16 for.

PAR. 2. If the heat is great enough to —double walls. make the temperature of such stacks more than 200 degrees, the walls of the stack shall be made double, with an air space in between, or the stack shall be covered or enclosed with some other suitable incombustible material, subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

PAR. 3. If the heat is great enough to —fire-brick make the temperature of such stacks more

than 800 degrees, they shall be lined with fire-brick as high as may be necessary to maintain a temperature in the metal of the stack of not more than 800 degrees.

---toundations,

PAR. 4. All such stacks shall be carried on foundations proportioned to the loads, and they shall project at least 10 feet above the highest point of adjoining roofs.

993

-anchors and

PAR. 5. If such stacks are made isolated, they shall be designed to resist all possible lateral strains by the use of substantial anchors to the exterior walls of a building or otherwise.

994

—in non-fireproof buildings. PAR. 6. If such stacks are made inside of a non-fire-proof building, they shall be entirely enclosed with a brick wall, which shall conform to the provisions of Section 29 of this Article.

995

-Shafts for

PAR. 7. The shaft between the stack and the enclosing wall in such buildings shall be roofed in with incombustible material, and no wood shall be used in any way inside of such a shaft.

996

-in fire-proof buildings.

PAR. 8. If such stacks are made inside of fire-proof buildings, they shall be enclosed by a hollow partition wall made of brick, terra cotta fire-proofing or concrete, and the space between the two parts of the partition wall shall be occupied and not less than 2 inches thick. Such partition walls shall be supported from floor to floor.

997

supports in fire-proof buildings.

PAR. 9. Such stacks in fire-proof buildings may be made self-supporting the entire height, or may be supported from floors at

intervals, but in either case the construction shall provide for all contingencies due to changes in temperature, and the stack shall be anchored to the construction of the building so that it can have no lateral movement.

PAR. 10. The shaft formed between the -shaft roofs. 222 stack and the enclosing partition walls shall be roofed in with steel plates or other incombustible material.

1000 PAR. II. Metal smoke flues connecting to Smoke flues, the stacks or chimneys may be made of castiron or steel plates not less than 3/16 of an inch thick; but the walls of such flues shall be made double or shall be covered or enclosed with some other suitable incombustible material, as required in Section 31 of this Article for metal stacks

materials for.

1001 PAR. 12. If such flues are made of brick —linings. or other incombustible material, they shall be lined with fire-brick.

1002 PAR. 13. All such flues, whether made of metal or of brick, shall be made smooth on the inside, and upon completion shall be left clean.

1003 PAR. 14. No smoke pipe shall pass through a wood floor. No smoke pipe shall pass through the roof of a building unless such a pipe is protected by a galvanized iron ventilated thimble not less than 12 inches outside diameter and 8 inches inside diameter for stove pipes, and not less than 18 inches out side diameter and 12 inches inside diameter

protecton through

thimbles. through roofs, etc. for pipes connecting to furnaces or other places having similar hot fires. Such smoke pipe thimble shall extend from the under side of the ceiling or roof beams to at least 9 inches above the roof, and shall have openings for ventilation at the lower end, and also at the top of the guards above the roof.

1004

thimbles through partitions.

PAR. 15. No smoke pipe shall pass through a lath and plaster partition unless it shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilating thimbles at least 12 inches larger than the pipe in diameter, or by galvanized iron thimbles built into at least o inches of brickwork on all sides.

1005

protection of lathing, etc.

PAR. 16. No wood casing, furring or lath shall be placed against or to cover smoke pipe. No stove pipe shall be placed nearer than 9 inches to any lath, plaster partition or ceiling, or to any board partition or ceiling, or to any woodwork; likewise, no smoke pipe connecting a laundry stove, furnace or large cooking range shall be placed nearer than 15 inches; provided, however, if the metal pipes are well guarded by metal shields, stove pipes may be placed not nearer than 6 inches, and smoke pipes from laundry stoves, etc., not nearer than o

1006

1007

-metal shields.

inches.

1008

Spark arresters

PAR. 17. Every owner or other person having charge of a chimney, smoke stack or smoke flue of any kind shall equip such chimney, smoke stack or smoke flue with a spark arrester on receipt of a notice from the Inspector of Buildings that such a spark arrester is required. In case he shall not 1009 comply with such an order within thirty days Penalty. he shall be liable to a penalty of \$20.00, and \$10.00 aditional for each and every day thereafter that the chimney, smoke stack or smoke flue in question is not equipped with a spark arrester.

1010 PAR. 18. On the protest of any indivdual. and with the approval of the Mayor, the Inspector of Buildings may require a chimney, smoke stack or smoke flue of any kind lengthened or otherwise altered to prevent its being a nuisance to surrounding property, every owner or person having charge of such a chimney, smoke stack or smoke flue shall make the alterations thereby required within

Protests against chimneys, etc.

thirty days or he shall be liable to a penalty Abatement of of \$20.00, and \$10.00 additional for each and every day thereafter that such alterations are not made, except, in his judgment, the Inspector of Buildings may lengthen the period of thirty days if the conditions or circumstances are such that the alterations cannot be readily made in that time.

penalty.

## FIREPLACES, DUCTS, SHAFTS, ETC.

SECTION 34.

1012 PAR. I. All fireplaces and chimney breasts constructed with mantels, whether intended for ordinary fireplace use or not, shall have trimmer arches to support the hearths.

Trimmer arches to **support** 

1013 PAR. 2. Such arches shall be at least 20. inches in width, measured from the face of the chimney breast, and shall be constructed of brick, stone, terra cotta fire-proofing or concrete.

Specifications for.

Length of arches.

PAR. 3. The length of a trimmer arch shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast.

1014

Wood centers.

PAR. 4. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath.

1015

Hearth, width

PAR. 5. If a heater is placed in a fireplace, then the hearth shall be the full width of the heater.

1016

Marte's in theatres.

PAR. 6. All theatres in which fireplaces are placed shall have incombustible mantels.

1017

Wood mantels.

PAR. 7. No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a fireboard; the iron work of the summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace.

1018

Firebacks.

PAR. 8. The firebacks of all fireplaces shall be not less than 9 inches in thickness, of solid stone, brick or concrete masonry.

1019

Fireplaces.

PAR. 9. All fireplaces shall be finished smooth on the inside. Pargeting mortar shall not be used on the inside of any fireplace.

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Open grates.

PAR. 10. If an open grate is set in fireplace, the fire-back shall be lined with firebrick not less than 2 inches in thickness, or soapstone, terra cotta fire-proofing or castiron filled in solidly with incombustible material may be used in place of the fire-brick.

1021

Hot air pipes.

PAR. 11. Hot-air pipes or flues in masonry walls shall be enclosed on all sides by the wall not less than 4 inches in thickness.

1022 PAR. 12. No hot-air pipe or flue shall be Pipes or flue; in studplaced in a stud partition or in a wood enclosure, unless the walls of the pipe or flue shall be made double, with a 1/2 inch air space between the walls and 11/2 inch air space between the outer walls and the woodwork; or if wood is used to only par-1024

partitions.

tially enclose the pipe, a metal shield may be used on those sides in place of the outer wall of the pipe. In either case the woodwork must be lined on the exposed sides with tin

-metal shields for.

or other sheet metal, or the woodwork may Lining of woodwork. 1025 be set further back and covered with 4 inches of brickwork, terra cotta fire-proofing or concrete.

1026 Par. 13. All woodwork near flues shall be protected in like manner, except wood trim may be placed across the face of such pipes when the face of the pipe is covered with metal lath or plaster not less than I inch thick, and separated from the pipe by a I inch air space as herein required.

Woodwork near flues.

1027 PAR. 14. All hot-air flues or pipes shall Hot air pipes be made of tin or other sheet metal.

1028 PAR. 15. Horizontal hot-air pipes shall Horizontal be placed 6 inches below the floor beams or ceiling; but if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered or protected by a metal shield then the distance may be not less than 3 inches.

hot-air pipes,

1029 Par. 16. Shafts or other spaces con- Shafts, etc., for hot air. structed for the conducting of hot air shall be constructed entirely of incombustible materials.

Ventilation flues or ducts.

PAR. 17. Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms shall be constructed of sheet iron or other incombustible material.

1030

-Position of.

ducts shall not be placed nearer than I inch to any woodwork, and such ducts shall be used for no other purpose.

1031

in school

PAR. 18. If such ducts are placed in a public school room they shall be covered on all exposed sides with metal lath and plastered with at least two heavy coats of mor-1/2 inch air space between the wall of the duct and the lath and plaster, and no wood furring or other combustible material shall

1032

-construction of.

In such cases there shall be at least be placed nearer than 2 inches to the wall of the flue.

1033

High pressure steam heat-ing pies.

PAR. 19. High pressure steam-heating pipes shall not be placed within I inch of any timber or woodwork unless the timber or woodwork is protected by a metal shield.

1034

-protection requirements for.

PAR. 20. All high pressure steam-heating pipes passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube I inch larger in diameter than the pipe, having a metal cap at the exposed end, and where they are run in a horizontal direction between a floor and ceiling a metal shield with asbestos backing shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them and on the sides of the wood beams running parallel with said pipe.

1035

-between floor and ceiling.

1036

Wood boxes or casings.

PAR. 21. All wood boxes or casings enclosing high pressure steam-heating pipes,

and all wood covers to recesses in walls in which high pressure steam-heating pipes are placed shall be lined with metal.

1038 · PAR. 22. All steam and hot water pipe Coverings of covering shall consist of incombustible materials only.

1039 PAR. 23. Registers located over a brick Registers furnace shall be supported by a brick or concrete shaft built up from the cover of the hot-air chamber. The shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and all wood beams shall -shaft linings. 1040

it.

over brick

be trimmed away not less than 4 inches from

1041 PAR. 24. If a register is placed on woodwork to connect with a metal pipe or duct, the end of said pipe or duct shall be flanged over on the woodwork under the register.

on wood-

1042 PAR. 25. All registers for hot-air furnaces placed on woodwork or on combustible floors shall have stone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar.

-protection require-

1043 Par. 26. All register boxes shall be made of tinplate or galvanized iron with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame, and the register shall rest upon the flange. There shall be an open space of 2 inches wide on 1044

Register boxes.

all sides of the register box extending from the under side of the border to and through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame.

Surrounding spaces for. Register boxes.

PAR. 27. If a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall be not less than 2 inches wide.

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Register valves.

PAR. 28. If only one register is connected with a furnace it shall have no valve.

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### HEATING APPLIANCES, GAS OUT-LETS AND DRYING ROOMS.

Section 35.

Boilersbrick set. PAR. I. A brick-set boiler shall not be supported on beams or floor construction made of wood or other combustible material.

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Boilersportable.

PAR. 2. A portable boiler may be supported on beams or floor construction made of wood or other combustible material, but in any such case the floor shall be protected by a covering not less than 4 inches thick of concrete or brick laid in cement mortar. Such a covering shall be constructed upon a continuous sheet metal plate not less than 3/16 of an inch thick, having all joints substantially riveted and the edges turned up 4 inches on all sides. This floor covering shall extend under the whole of the fire box and ash pit of the boiler, and shall extend outwardly

1048

—floor coverings for. 1049

—area of coverings.

1050

pit of the boiler, and shall extend outwardly not less than 8 feet in front and not less than 4 feet on the other three sides.

Boilers-heating.

PAR. 3. All heating boilers shall be low pressure and in no case shall exceed fifteen pounds pressure. Any owner of a building containing such a boiler or any person having charge of such a building who shall

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cause or allow the pressure upon such a boiler to exceed fifteen pounds, or who shall make any attachment thereto for power purposes for the operation of machinery of any kind, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$100.00 for each violation of this requirement, and to an additional penalty of not more than \$10.00 for every day that such liability shall continue.

sure; penalty.

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Should there be a power plant or boiler having over fifteen pounds pressure, from which it is desired to heat a building, a reducing valve must be attached in such manner as will prevent a pressure above fifteen pounds on any part of the heating appurtenances; failure to comply with this requirement shall subject the owner or operator to penalties in the same amount as

specified in the next preceding paragraph.

reducing valves. for.

-penalties.

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1054

Hot-air furnaces, ovens, coffee Hot air furroasters or other appliances in which similar fires are maintained, when supported beams or other floor construction made of wood or other combustible material shall rest on a floor covering, as herein provided for portable boilers.

naces, etc.floor coverings under.

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1057

boiler, furnace, oven, coffee roaster or other appliance in which similar fires are maintained, to a ceiling of wood or other combustible construction shall not be less than 2 feet. The under side of a sufficient portion of any such ceiling within 6 feet of such appliance shall be protected by two separate shields or ceilings made of plastering on

PAR. 6. The distance from the top of any

clearances ceiling.

ceiling protection.

Section 35, Par. 3—6.

metal lath, one at least 2 inches lower than the other, all substantially constructed, or it shall be protected by a covering not less than 2 inches thick of porous terra cotta fire-proofing, brick or concrete supported with iron rods or bars and plastered on the under side. The distance from the top of a hot-air furnace to the ceiling shall be not less than 16 inches, provided proper shields are constructed as required by this paragraph.

1058

Boilers, etc.. cei ing clearances.

-near partitions.

PAR. 7. A partition made of wood or other combustible material shall not be placed within 8 feet of the front of any such boiler, furnace, oven, coffee roaster or other appliance in which similar fires are maintained, nor within 4 feet of the other three sides. If such a partition, however, is lined with metal to the height of at least 4 feet, it may be placed within 5 feet of the front and 2 feet of the other 1059

near metal-lined partitions.

three sides.

1060

Cold air boxes.

Par. 8. Cold-air boxes connecting to hotair furnaces shall be made of metal, brick or other incombustible material.

1061

Partitions near ranges.

PAR. 9. Partitions made of wood or other combustible materials from 6 to 12 inches distant from a kitchen range shall be protected with a metal shield from the floor to a height of not less than 18 inches higher than the range. Such partitions within 6 inches of a kitchen range shall be cut away from the floor to a height not less than 3 feet above the range and 12 inches wider, and the space shall be filled in to the face of the partition with brick, terra cotta fire-proofing or 1062

-Fire-proofing of.

1063

concrete and plastered thereon.

1064

Ranges supported on beams or Ranges—on wood, etc. Par. 10. floor construction made of wood or other combustible material, without legs and having ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, shall rest upon a floor covering which shall conform to the requirements of Section 34 of this Article for portable boilers. Small ranges, such are used in apartment houses,

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that have ash pans 3 inches or more above their base, shall rest upon a similar floor covering, except it may be not less than 2 inches thick. Such floor covering under ranges shall extend over the entire area of the floor covered by the range.

floor cover-

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PAR. 11. No range shall be placed against a furred wall in a non-fire-proof building.

-furred walls.

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PAR. 12. Ceilings made of lath and plaster, wood or other combustible material over ranges in hotels and restaurants and over all large ranges, shall be protected by metal hoods with ventilating pipe placed at least o inches below the ceiling. Such ventilating pipes shall not be placed nearer than o inches to any construction made of lath and plaster, wood or other combustible material, unless such construction is protected with metal or other incombustible covering.

Ceilings--combustible: protection of,

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-ventilating pipes.

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a floor.

PAR. 13. Laundry stoves, except such as are heated with gas, carried on floors made of wood or other combustible material, shall rest on a covering not less than 2 inches in thickness made of concrete or brick laid in

such ventilating pipe shall extend through

Laundry

cement mortar in a sheet-iron pan, and extending over an area not less than 24 inches larger on all sides than that of the stove.

Stoves-heating. PAR. 14. All stoves for heating purposes resting on wood floors shall be properly supported on iron legs. All such stoves shall be placed 3 feet from any construction of lath and plaster, wood or other combustible material, unless such construction is well protected by a metal shield, with a 1 inch air space between metal and wall, and the metal secured to the wall by metal thimbles, in which case the distance may be reduced to 12 inches.

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-protection for.

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-metal shierds for.

PAR. 15. A metal shield shall be placed under and 12 inches in front of the ash pan of every stove carried on a wood floor.

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Gas appliances— hose connections. PAR. 16. All hose connections for gas appliances of any kind shall have a stop cock at source of supply to the hose; said stop cock to be kept closed when not in actual use, under the penalty herein provided for violations of this ordinance.

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Boilers, etc. inspection of, and reports. PAR. 17. Every heating boiler, hot-water boiler, hot-air furnace or other heating apparatus shall be inspected immediately after it has been erected, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

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pair. of re-PAR. 18. If any heating boiler,, hot-water boiler, hot-air furnace or other heating ap-

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paratus shall be defective or out of repair, or is suspected of being so, the Inspector of Buildings, or an inspector acting under his direction, shall inspect such heating boiler, hot-water boiler, hot-air furnace or other heating apparatus, and if, in his judgment, the defects or the repairs that are needed are such that the safety of the building or of other buildings is endangered. he shall notify the owner or the person in charge of the building in writing that the required changes or repairs are necessary, or he may condemn the apparatus in question and likewise direct that it shall be removed from the building.

Boilers etc., rotice to

1077 PAR. 19. If the owner or the person in charge of the building shall obstruct or in any way attempt to prevent the entrance of the Inspector of Buildings, or to in any way interfere with his inspection, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 for

every such offense.

Inspectionsobstruction of: penalty.

PAR. 20. If the owner or the person in Repairs; charge of the building shall refuse to make the required repairs or to remove the apparatus in question as directed, or shall neglect to do so for more than thirty days, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 for each offense, and for not less than

1079 PAR. 21: Gas brackets shall be placed Gas brackets. not less than 30 inches below a ceiling or below woodwork, unless a protecting shield

such offense shall continue.

\$5.00 per day for each day thereafter that

intervenes, in which case the distance may be reduced to not less than 18 inches.

Gas bracketsfolding. PAR. 22. Swinging or folding gas brackets shall not be placed where they can swing against a stud partition or against woodwork.

1080

-fixed brack-

PAR. 23. A fixed gas bracket, supported upon a lath and plaster partition or upon woodwork shall be not less than 5 inches in length, measured from the burner to the surface of the plaster or woodwork.

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Gas lights.

PAR. 24. Gas lights placed near window shades or curtains, or near any other similar combustible material, shall be protected by a proper shield.

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Finish of walls and ceilings. PAR. 25. The walls, ceilings and partitions enclosing drying rooms, when not made of incombustible material, shall be finished with metal lath and plastered, or they shall be covered with metal, terra cotta fire-proofing or other hard, incombustible material.

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# STREET CONNECTIONS, CURBS AND GUTTERS.

SECTION 36.

Gas supply pipes

Stop cocks.

PAR. I. A stop cock shall be provided for every supply pipe used for a gas or steam connection to a new building. This shall be required of every building hereafter erected It shall also be required of all public buildings, warehouses and buildings used for manu-

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Section 35, Par. 21-25.

facturing purposes already erected. stop cocks should be easily accessible, and so arranged that the supply can be readily shut off.

Every building hereafter erected Electric current street cut-outs re-1086 PAR. 2. to be used as a tenement, apartment house, lodging house, hotel, theatre, public building, warehouse or for manufacturing purposes which is provided with an electric service from a street conduit shall be equipped with a device by which the current can be turned off, and its position, design and construction shall be fixed by rules established by the Inspector of Buildings.

quired.

1087 PAR. 3. Curbs and gutters, repaired or rebuilt in connection with the construction of buildings, shall be done in accordance with the rules and regulations of the office of the City Engineer.

Curbs and gutterspair, etc., of.

1088 PAR. 4. The entrances and stairways of Theatrestheatres shall conform to the requirements of Section 43 of this Article.

entrances of and stairways

1089 The entrances and stairways of tenements, apartment houses, lodging houses and hotels shall conform to the requirements of Section 45 of this Article.

-requirements for in tenement, etc.

1090 PAR. 6. Every tenement, apartment house, Basement enlodging house and hotel having accommodations for more than one family, erected after the date from which this Article takes effect. shall be provided with not less than one entrance from the outside to the basement.

trances.

Scuttle or bulkhead openings. PAR. 7. All buildings having flat roofs or sloping not more than 20 degrees, and all buildings requiring fire-escapes, shall have scuttle or bulkhead openings to the roof.

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-stationary ladders for.

PAR. 8. Stationary ladders leading to the scuttle shall be provided for all scuttle openings; this not to apply to dwelling house. 1092

-stairs for.

PAR. 9. Stairs with guard rails leading to bulkheads shall be provided for all bulkhead openings.

1098

-exits for.

PAR. 10. Bulkhead exits shall be not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide in the clear, and scuttle openings shall be not less than 2 feet wide and 3 feet long.

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Roof exits.

PAR. 11. Roof exits shall also conform to the provisions of Section 31 of this Article.

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Entrances to warehouses, etc. PAR. 12. The aggregate width of entrances to warehouses and buildings used for manufacturing purposes shall not be less than the aggregate width of the stairways required in the same buildings, and the doors in such entrances shall open outwardly.

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Stairways number required. PAR. 13. Every such non-fire-proof building having 3,500 square feet or more of floor area in any story above the first shall be provided with not less than two continuous lines of stairways reaching from the ground floor to the top story of the building Every such building having 7,000 square feet of area or more on any such floor shall have one additional line of such stairways for every additional 5,000 square feet of area on any such floor.

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---additional stairways.

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1099 Every such fire-proof building Lines of stairmay have one less line of stairways than required in this section for non-fire-proof buildings, except that every warehouse and 1100 every building used for manufacturing pur- -exception.

ways—in fire proof build-ings.

poses, fire-proof and non-fire-proof, shall have not less than one line of such stairways.

1101 Par. 15. In every warehouse used solely for storage purposes, or for the storage of goods sold at wholesale, the required stairway shall be not less than 3 feet 6 inches wide.

warehouses.

1102 PAR. 16. In every other warehouse and every building used for manufacturing purposes the required stairway shall be not less than 4 feet wide.

1103 PAR. 17. The aggregate width of entrances to office buildings shall be not less than the aggregate width of the stairways required in the same buildings.

-in office buildings.

1104 PAR. 18. Every office building having 7,000 square feet of floor area or more in any story above the first shall have two lines of stairways, each extending from the first to the top floors. For every 5,000 additional

-number of

1105 square feet of floor area in such buildings they shall be provided with one additional line of such stairways.

-additional stairways.

1106 PAR. 19. Every office building shall have at least one line of such stairways.

at least one required.

PAR. 20. No such stairway shall be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide. In such buildings over six stories high the width of every stair-minimum width of. way shall be increased over the 3 feet 6 inches, not less than 2 inches for each additional story in height.

Stairs, etc., fire-proof requirements. PAR. 21. All stairs, stair landings, stairways and stair railings in fire-proof buildings shall be made of incombustible material, except that the hand-rail of stair railings may be made of wood.

1108

—when supported by iron stringers. PAR. 22. In stairs or stairways supported with iron stringers, solid iron plates, or iron plates having openings not more than 4 inches square, substantially secured to the iron frame-work of the stairs, shall be provided for the support of all steps and all landings which are finished with slate, marble or other stone.

1109

—hand rails and railings required. PAR. 23. All stairs, stair landings, and stairways shall be provided with a hand-rail and all stairs, stair landings and stairways having one or more open sides, and all stairway openings, shall be provided and protected with a substantial railing.

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1111

Stairways around elevator shafts. PAR. 24. In every building where under the terms of this Article such construction is allowed, whenever a stairway shall hereafter be built around an elevator shaft or shafts, such elevator shafts and stairway shall be separated by fire-proof material, and such fire-proof partition shall extend three feet above the roof, and shall be covered by a skylight with metallic frames. The windows and doorways in such shafts shall conform to the requirements for elevator shafts.

1112

-shaft windows. 1118 PAR. 25. Two or more lines of stairways in any building shall be located at as great distance from each other as practicable.

Strirways-Distance between

1114 PAR. 26. One stairway in every warehouse and in every building used for manufacturing purposes over three stories high, shall be enclosed with fire walls, and all openings in such walls shall have metal frames.

One fire-proof shaft required.

1115 All doors and sash in such openings shall be made of metal or wood covered with metal. and all glass shall be wire glass in panes not more than 16 inches square.

doors and

1116 PAR. 27. Every stairway enclosure shall be lighted and ventilated from the outside by a window at each floor. Where conditions render compliance with the provisions of this section impracticable, a fire-escape may

-ventilation enclosures.

1117 be substituted for an enclosed stairway, with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

fire escapes in lieu of stairways.

#### WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS AND FLOOR LIGHTS.

Section 37.

1118 All buildings shall have suitable Lighting and ventilation window areas. All buildings shall be so placed upon their respective sites, and their window construction shall be so arranged that the proper amount of natural light and ventilation shall be secured in all parts and subdivisions of such buildings, and for all the purposes of their occupation, all as may be determined by the Inspector of Buildings.

required.

1119 PAR. 2. All skylights shall have iron frames skylights. and sashes.

Two-story
houses—interior rooms
of.

PAR. 3. In the construction of two-story houses, commonly known as flat backs, the interior room or rooms on the second floor, where not open to the air and light by direct access to areas or courts, shall be provided with skylights of an area not less than five per cent, of floor area of the room in which such skylight is located and arranged to provide proper ventilation as well as light.

1120

Skylights — glazing of

PAR. 4. All skylights over enclosed elevators, stairways and dumb waiters shall be glazed with glass not more than ½ of an inch thick, and shall have strong wire nettings substantially supported from the metal frame of the skylight, one over the glass and one under it. Wired glass or other specially treated or prepared glass shall not be used in such skylights.

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-wired glass prohibited PAR. 5. All skylights, except those over enclosed elevators, stairways and dumb waiters, and except skylights over the stages of theatres, shall be glazed with glass not less than ½ of an inch thick. Such skylights shall be made of wired glass, or they shall have a strong wire netting substantially supported from the metal frame of the skylight over the glass.

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1122

—thickness of glass.

1124

use of wired glass.

PAR. 6. Skylights in public buildings, over passageways or rooms of public resort, shall also have a wire netting substantially supported from the metal frame of the skylight, under the glass, if wired glass is not used in such skylights.

1125

Floorlights.
—in public buildings.

PAR. 7. All openings in floors for the transmission of light to the floors below shall

be covered with floor lights constructed with metal frames.

1127 PAR. 8. The glass used in such lights shall not be less than 34 of an inch in thickness. If pieces of glass are used measuring more than 16 inches in area, they shall be wired glass, or the floor lights shall have a wire netting substantially secured to the frame of the floor light underneath the glass.

Floorlights--requirements.

1128 PAR. 9. The frames of floor lights shall --frames of. be made as strong as the floors in which they are placed.

1129 PAR. 10. Oriel windows may project beyond the building line as allowed by the Board of Estimates.

Oriel windows.

1130 PAR. 11. Oriel windows shall be substantially supported by cantilever or bracketed construction of fire-proof material.

-supports for.

1131 The floors and walls of bay and oriel windows shall not be constructed of materials which are not allowable in the construction of the adjoining floors and walls, but the walls may be constructed of iron framing covered with sheet metal.

-floors of bay and oriel win-

# BALCONIES, VERANDAS, ETC.

SECTION 38.

1132 PAR I. No balcony, loggia, porch, veranda or stoop shall be constructed as a part of a fire-proof, ordinary masonry or slow-burning building without the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

must ap-

Balconies, etc., combustible.

Every balcony, loggia, porch, veranda or stoop constructed as a part of a fireproof building shall be made entirely of incombustible materials.

materials allowed in

Balconies, loggias, porches, ve-Par. 3. randas and stoops erected as a part of ordinary masonry buildings, or of slow-burning buildings, may be made of wood, provided. that no wood shall enter into the construction of the exterior walls of such buildings on account of such balconies, loggias, porches, verandas and stoops.

1124

-dimensions.

Par. 4. No such structure erected as a part of an ordinary masonry building, or of a slow-burning building, shall be more than 8 feet wide, exclusive of connecting steps or stairways, measured from the building line. or more than two stories high. They may be constructed entirely across the rear of connected buildings, provided they are open in front and the ends are enclosed with brick wall not less than o inches thick, carried above the roof, or, if there is no roof, carried not less than 10 feet above the floor, and coped as required for parapet walls. roofs of all such structures shall be covered with incombustible material, as required for the roofs of the buildings.

112a

1136

-construction of.

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-roofs of.

#### ELEVATORS.

SECTION 39.

Permit re-quired; penalty.

It shall be unlawful to com-PAR. I. mence the installation, alteration or repairs of any elevator or hoist of any kind where the cost of said installation, alteration or repairs shall amount to \$100.00 or more, without first obtaining a permit for the same as

required by Sections 5 and 6 relating to ap- Emergency plications and permits; in case of emergency repairs may be made, but the elevator contractor or owner must notify the Inspector of Buildings within forty-eight hours after said work is commenced.

PAR: 2. At the completion of the work Permit-re-1140 for which a permit has been issued, the permit must be returned to the Inspector of Buildings, as evidence of the completion

thereof; the Inspector of Buildings shall Inspection of 1141 then cause an inspection to be made of all parts of said elevator and machinery, and if found in accordance with the requirements of this Code, he shall issue a certificate stating that the elevator or hoist has been inspected and approved as in accord-

ance with law. The certificate must be kept Certificate of posted in a conspicuous place about the elevator to be readily seen, and no elevator or hoist can be operated without such a certificate. After an owner or lessee has prop-

inspection.

1143 erly posted a certificate, the proprietor of -posting of. any premises will be responsible for the defacing or destroying said certificate and subject to a fine of at least \$10.00 per day for each and every day said certificate is so mutilated or destroyed that it cannot be read.

PAR. 3. All certificates shall be posted as 1144 approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

posting requirements.

PAR. 4. All owners or lessees of build- Elevators and hoists to be 1145 ings having elevators or hoists already constructed will be required to report their elevator or hoist for register at the office of the

hoists to be reported for registration.

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Inspector of Buildings within 30 days after the approval of this ordinance, the register to contain a full account and description of said elevator or hoist and date of installation; this register must be in a book especially prepared for this purpose.

Inspector to supervise.

Periodical ex-

amination

PAR. 5. All elevators or hoists and mechanism in connection therewith shall be under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings; it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to have made periodical examinations at least once in six months of every elevator or hoist by a practical elevator inspector, who shall make immediate report of such examinations; said report must fully state the conditions of machines, running gear, ropes, sheaves, safety and controlling appliances. If any elevator or hoist shall be found unfit for service or out of repair. the inspector shall order said repairs to be made at once, and if not promptly commenced, may order the stoppage of the elevator or hoist and revoke the permit for such elevator or hoist until complete repairs are Should the elevator or hoist be so much out of repair as to endanger life, the Inspector of Buildings shall order that it cease running until completely repaired and so certified by the inspector. Any failure to comply with such order shall subject the proprietor of said premises to a fine of from two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) dollars to five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

When out of

When danger-

Penalty.

Styles of elevators covered. PAR. 6. This ordinance is to refer to and cover the following styles of elevators:

First—Passenger elevators. Second—Freight elevators.

Section 30, Par. 4-6.

1157

trip.

Third-Combination freight and passenger elevators. Fourth—Automatic elevators

1152 PAR. 7. Elevators under the first class are First class. to be used for passengers exclusively, and limited to carry one person to each 400 square inches of floor space in the car.

1153 PAR. 8. Those of the second class are to Second class. be used exclusively for freight, and no one allowed to ride upon it other than the operator and the person handling the freight.

PAR. 9. A combination elevator is one in Combination elevators. 1154 which the car is so constructed that it may be used for either purpose, but no elevator of this kind shall be used to carry freight and passengers at the same trip.

1155 PAR. 10. Automatic elevators can only Automatic be used in private residences or exclusively for private use in other buildings.

1156 PAR. II. The safe carrying capacity of all Safe loads. freight elevators shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the car.

PAR. 12. A wrought iron canopy shall Canopies for. cover every passenger and combination freight and passenger elevator of sufficient strength to guard against anything falling from above the car; the entire structure and machinery of elevators to be strong 1158 enough to not break or give way at four Safeties. times the safe allowance: this safe allowance must be posted in the car, and also the number of people allowed in passenger or

combination elevators, to ride at any one

Clearances at shaft bot-

PAR. 13. For all elevators having a speed exceeding 60 feet per minute a clear space of not less than 3 feet must be provided in the bottom of the shaft below the lowest landing. If depth of 3 feet cannot be obtained below the level of the floor, such depth may be secured by raising the level of the landing and the use of an incline. bottom of all elevator shafts there shall be placed substantial buffer springs. the top of cross-head of the car and the under side of the overhead grating, when the car is at its top landing, there shall be a space of not less than 3 feet, and for elevators of greater speed than 350 feet per minute the clearance shall not be less than 5 feet. For all elevators running at a speed not exceeding 60 feet per minute, no pit and buffer springs will be required. All counter-weights shall have their section strongly bolted together, and no open weights may be used. There shall be not less than 3 feet clearance between the top of counterweight and the under side of overhead beam when the car is resting on the bumpers. This does not apply to hand-power elevators.

Buffer springs at bottoms.

Clearances at

top.

Requirements when speed less than 60 ft. per minute.

Shaft enclosures. PAR. 14. All elevator shafts must be enclosed from floor to ceiling. In non-fire-proof buildings the enclosures may be either solid partition of wood, the whole height of story or solid partition 6 feet high and balance of the height to ceiling of wire or grill work not less than 3/16 inch thickness and 1½ inch mesh.

—materials for. PAR. 15. In fire-proof buildings the enclosures must be of fire-resisting materials.

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In all cases of enclosures there must be ample facilities for lighting the shaft.

1165 Par. 16. All stairways coming in contact with an elevator shaft must have a fire-resisting partition separating the shaft from the stairs.

Stairwasy at shafts.

1166 PAR. 17. Carriage elevators shall be en- Carriage eleclosed or guarded as directed by the Inspector of Buildings.

1167 PAR. 18. All buildings with wood joists Trap doorsfloor supports must be provided at each when rewhen rewhen rewhen rewhen reor floor supports must be provided at each floor opening with trap doors, of a thickness not less than 11/8 inch, hinged at floor and held open against the sides or back of elevator enclosure by a fusible link, which, in the event of fire, shall open and allow the doors to fall, closing the hatchway openings in the floor, and automatic trap doors may be used on elevator's not exceeding a speed of 60 1168 feet per minute. The entire under side of Fire-proof retraps or flaps to be lined with tin properly lock-jointed, tin to extend over all edges and nailed on upper sides of traps and flaps.

quirements.

1169 PAR. 19. All passenger elevator cars must be entirely enclosed from floor to canopy, excepting only the door opening.

Passenger

1170 Par. 20. All combination elevators must be enclosed like a passenger car, except the front may be made to open when used as a freight elevator.

Combination

1171 PAR. 21. Cars of freight elevators shall Freight cars. be enclosed on all sides, except towards loading platforms, to the height of 5 feet.

Partitions in

PAR. 22. In all fire-proof shafts the partitions shall extend 3 feet above the roof and be covered with a metal frame skylight.

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Divisions in batteries.

PAR. 23. Where there are more than one elevator in a battery the divisions between them need not be fire-proof.

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Doors of en-

PAR. 24. The doors of enclosures of passenger elevators must not be wider than the opening of the car, and the door in all cases must be made to slide and the sheaves and track so adjusted as to prevent the door from jumping off the track.

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Fastenings of passenger cars. PAR. 25. The fastenings of all passenger elevators must be arranged to operate from the inside of shafts only and no outside lock or latch used, except key used by the custodian at the lowest floor door only.

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Freight enclosure doors. PAR. 26. Freight enclosure doors may be made to hinge or slide up and down, or have semi-automatic gates not less than 5 feet high; but where hinged gates are used there must be also a hinged guard rail inside next to elevator shaft.

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Enclosures of passenger cars.

PAR. 27. The enclosures of passenger cars must be solid to the height of 3½ feet, above that they may be of grill work of not over 1½ inch mesh, or enclosed with wire glass.

1177

Shaft window openings.

PAR. 28. All window openings to elevator shafts must be protected by metal guards. as directed by the Inspector of Buildings.

1179 PAR. 29. In all elevators, except hand Metal grill power and dumb waiters, a metal grill or grating is to be placed immediately below the overhead sheaves and appliances at top of shaft to prevent anything from falling in case of an accident or breakage.

below sheaves.

1180. PAR. 30. All elevators or hoists, except Drop safeties. plunger elevators and sidewalk lifts and vehicle elevators, are to be provided with approved safety devices attached to the bottom platforms, and so arranged that said safety devices will grip the guide from the sides to prevent spreading the latter in case any cable should break or become detached.

1181 All elevators hereafter erected or repaired, Speed govexcept dumb waiters and hand lifts or elevators used exclusively as freight elevators, shall also be provided with speed governor to operate the safeties in case cars exceed

1182 their fixed speeds. Every sidewalk elevator Sidewalk elemust have substantial guard that will prevent crushing a person between the platform and sidewalk doors. This does not apply to

vator guards.

hand-power elevators. All safety cams must Cams to be 1183 be fastened to shafts with keys and no set screws to be used.

keyed.

PAR. 31. All parts of the appliances in Safety factor. 1184 or about the elevator hatchway shall be strongly constructed and suitable to sustain with safety a load four times the maximum lifting capacity. All hydraulic machines to be provided with automatic terminal stops on the machine and also on operating rope.

Hydraulic terminal stops.

PAR. 32. Worm - guard machines to be Worm-guard machines. 1186 provided with automatic stop and slack cable shifters.

Power machine requirements.

PAR. 33. All power machines must have two (2) lifting cables. All connections in every case are to be securely made. terbalance weights are to be secured in suitable frames to prevent any section of same from becoming detached or falling.

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Diameter of etc. sheaves,

sheaves and drums must be made, if possible, not less than fifty-five times the diameter of the cable and properly grooved for the diameter of the cable used.

1188

Operators required.

PAR. 34. All elevators or hoists must be operated by a person not under eighteen years of age. Whenever any violation of this section occurs, proprietor or proprietors are responsible in the penalties named hereinafter; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to elevators in private residences or automatic elevators for private use.

1189

except in private

1190

-knowledge

PAR. 35. He shall have knowledge of the operating parts of the machinery belonging to the elevator and shall understand their operation.

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experience.

He shall have at least ten days Par. 36. continuous experience in running vator under the instructions of a competent person.

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storage in shafts pro-hibited.

No explosives, inflammable or suffocating materials of any kind shall be stored in any elevator shaft, and the shaft must be kept free and clear for elevator car and machinery.

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notices, et of weghts, etc. etc.

Par. 38. All signs or posters used as notices as to safe weights and capacity of

elevators must be of uniform size and character, as directed by the Inspector of Buildings.

1195 PAR. 39. If required, the builder of any -models, etc., elevator must submit drawings or models of elevators or of any safety device before attaching or erecting same.

1196 PAR. 40. If any person desires to erect -permit reany elevator or hoist of any kind not herein provided for, they must first obtain permit, and all cars, waiters, machinery, tackle, etc., must be submitted to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, and all power to operate same must be under the supervision and direction of that officer. .

1197 PAR. 41. Anyone failing to comply with Penalties. or in any way violating any parts of the sections of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of fifty (\$50.00) dollars, and a further sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars a day for each and every day there is no such compliance, and all fines to be collectable as other fines are collected.

PAR. 42. All windows in fire-resisting Metal windows in shafts. 1198 enclosures shall be made of metal, glazed with wire glass. No light to be over 16 inches square.

PAR. 43. All doors into such shafts shall Metal doors. 1199 have metal frames and metal doors, or made of wood covered with metal. Wired glass may be also used in such doors in lights not more than 16 inches square.

1200 The bottom of every elevator Shaft pits. shaft in ordinary masonry, slow-burning and

-to be fireproof. fire-proof buildings which does not extend to the lowest floor of the building shall be covered with a sunken enclosure forming a pit in the floor. The entire construction of this pit shall be made of incombustible material and shall completely close the opening in the floor.

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Guards, etc., to be closed.

PAR. 45. In all cases the guards or gates of any elevator shall be kept closed when the elevator is not in actual use, under penalty of \$25.00 fine.

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Safety factors

PAR. 46. All walls, beams, girders and columns used for the support of elevator sheaves or other elevator machinery shall be made strong enough to carry four times the estimated live and dead loads of the elevator and its machinery within the required factors of safety.

1203

—of machinery, etc. PAR. 47. All parts of the machinery of the elevator and appurtenances thereof upon which the safely of the operation of the elevator depends shall be likewise proportioned. 1204

Drop safeties required.

PAR. 48. Every passenger and combination elevator hereafter erected or altered in any building in the City of Baltimore shall be provided with a device to prevent the falling of the car in case of the failure or disarrangement of its machinery. 1205

Excessive speed to operate safety.

PAR. 49. An increase of twenty-five percent. in the velocity of the car beyond its fixed normal speed shall operate the safety device.

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PAR. 50. In all elevators running 175 feet or more the power exerted by the device shall be proportional to the load, so that whether the load is much or little the car shall stop with a uniform reduction of speed in a total distance equivalent to the velocity attained, and this distance shall not be less than 8 feet for the maximum capacity of the device with the heaviest load the car can lift.

-distance in

1208

PAR. 51. The construction shall be such -not to inthat the mechanism shall not be injured by the operation of the device, or even temporarily put out of service. All parts shall be placed in their normal position and condition when the car is released.

jure mechan-

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PAR. 52. The gripping device for the guide Gripping rails shall have a running clearance of at least 1/4 of an inch.

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PAR. 53. The inspection called for in Inspection. this section shall be made under the regulation formulated by the Inspector of Buildings and shall include tests. The owner in

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question shall afford, at his own expense, -costs of. the means necessary for such inspection and for such tests.

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PAR. 54. Every owner or person manag- Penalty for obstructing ing or controlling an elevator who shall refuse to permit such inspection, or shall interfere with such inspection, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every day which the elevator in question shall be operated on and after the dates of such violation of the provisions of this section.

inspection.

Additional penalties.

PAR. 55. Every owner or person managing or controlling an elevator who shall refuse to permit the inspection herein provided for, or shall interfere with such inspection, or shall fail to afford the means for such inspection, or who shall use an elevator after its use has been forbidden by an inspector, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each and every violation thereof.

Air chamber tests.

PAR. 56. The test of an air chamber at the foot of an elevator shaft shall be made by dropping the elevator the entire height of the building with its maximum calculated live load. One such drop to be sufficient for a test.

Corridor elevators prohibited. PAR. 57. No elevator or hoist shall be constructed in any corridor or passageway in such manner that persons must pass through the vertical lines of the shaft in which the elevator or shaft runs.

Caboose attachments prohibted. PAR. 58. No caboose attachment or more than one compartment can be formed or used in any one elevator shaft.

Appeals from decisions.

PAR. 59. Should the owner, trustee lessee, contractor or any person or persons interested in any elevator or hoist, building or premises, object to an order or decision of the Inspector of Buildings regarding such elevator or hoist, they may appeal from such order, as provided in Section 10 of this Article.

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#### FIRE ESCAPES.

SECTION 40.

1218 Every building more than two Buildings restories high used as a hotel, office building. lodging house, apartment house, tenement or for manufacturing purposes, and every dwelling having more than fifteen bedrooms above the first story, shall have one or more fire-escapes, as the Inspector of Buildings shall direct.

1219 Every hotel or lodging house having accommodations for more than one hundred people and more than three stories high shall have at least two outside fireescapes. Every such building having accom-1220

Hotels, etc., requiring.

modations for more than four hundred people shall have at least three outside fire-escapes.

requiring at least three.

1221 PAR. 3. Every apartment and tenement Tenements, house more than three stories high, having apartments for two or more families on one floor, shall have a fire-escape for each vertical series of such apartments.

etc., num-ber required.

1222 PAR. 4. Any building in the City of Baltimore shall have an outside fire-escape if it shall be required by the Inspector of Buildings.

other build-

1223 PAR. 5. The Inspector of Buildings shall Notice to notify the owners or occupants of the buildings erected prior to the date upon which this Article takes effect upon which outside fire-escapes should be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Article, and the notice shall state in each case what is

-time limit.

required. The requirements of this Article in relation thereto must be complied with within sixty days after the date of said notice from the Inspector of Buildings.

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Locaton, Inspector to approve.

PAR. 6. The location of fire-escapes shall always be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings. All fire-escapes which are not constructed on public streets and alleys shall connect at the bottom, on the ground level, to open passageways connecting to streets or alleys and such passageways shall be maintained without doors or gates, as the Inspector of Buildings may

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Passageways to street.

Materials

for.

PAR. 7. All outside fire-escapes shall be made of wrought-iron or steel bars.

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Platforms required.

PAR. 8. All such fire-escapes shall be made with platforms at each floor connected by stairways.

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Projection into streets. PAR. 9. All such fire-escapes, with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, may project into streets and alleys.

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Stairways,

PAR. 10. The stairways shall be constructed in openings in the platforms. Wherever practicable, the top platform shall be connected to the roof with a goose-necked ladder, and a drop ladder shall be provided to connect from the lowest platform to the pavement, if the platform is more than 14 feet above the ground.

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Platforms, supports for.

PAR. 11. The platforms shall be supported by cantilever construction or by

brackets. When supported by brackets they shall not be more than 4 feet apart. top chord of the bracket shall extend entirely through the wall and shall be an-

chored or otherwise substantially secured to 1232 the wall. On new buildings the brackets -brackets for. shall be set as the walls are being constructed; on old buildings holes shall be drilled through the walls to take the top chord.

1233 The platform shall not be less -width of. PAR. 12. than 3 feet in width. They shall not be above nor more than one foot below the opening. They shall extend entirely across connecting windows, and not less than 9 inches beyond the side of any such window.

1234 The landing at the foot of the stairs shall be stair landings. not less than 24 inches long; the opening in the platform shall be sufficiently long to provide clear head room.

1235 PAR. 13. All window frames and sash or Windows on, doors opening on to fire-escapes required under this ordinance shall be made of metal. or wood covered with metal, and glazed with wire glass.

to be metal.

1236 PAR. 14. The platforms shall be made of Platform bars spaced with openings between them not less than 1/2 of an inch nor more than 3/4 inch wide.

1237 PAR. 15. The open sides of platforms shall -railings. be protected by railings substantially secured to the frame of the platform. 1238

PAR. 16. Each end of the top rail shall -Anchoring of. extend entirely through the wall, and shall

be anchored or otherwise substantially secured to the wall. The bottom rail shall be not more than 6 inches above the platform: the filling-in bars shall be riveted to both the top and bottom rails, and the open spaces between them shall be not more than 6 inches wide. The height of the railing shall be not less than 3 feet.

Stair angles.

PAR. 17. Fire-escape stairs shall rise at an angle of not more than sixty degrees. The treads shall be of cast-iron or steel and not less than 6 inches in width and 20 inches in The rise of one tread above the other shall not be more than 10 inches. The string pieces shall be riveted and substantially connected to the frame of the platform at both the top and the bottom of the run. The run from one platform to another shall be continuous and straight. The stairs shall be provided with hand-rails on both sides. substantially connected to the stairs and where

1239

rise of

1240

-hand rails.

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practicable to the platforms.

Ladder con-

PAR. 18. Ladders shall be at least 17 inches wide in the clear and the rungs shall be made of 3/4-inch square iron with corners up and down. Every other rung shall be riveted in place, and they shall be spaced 14 inches, centre to centre.

1242

Notice plate.

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PAR. 19. A cast-iron plate with raised letters bearing the following inscription shall be riveted in a conspicuous place at the entrance to and exit from each fire-escape: "Any person placing any obstruction or any inflammable or explosive material on

part of this fire-escape is liable to a penalty of \$100.00, to be collectable as provided for by the regulations of this Code."

1244 PAR. 20. Every part of a fire-escape shall be made strong enough to carry 125 pounds of live load per square foot of platform, except the treads in the stairways, each of which shall be made strong enough to carry a load of 250 pounds.

Live load requirements.

PAR. 21. Every part of a fire-escape shall Safety factor. 1245 be proportioned to the loads herein specified. with the required factors of safety.

1246 PAR. 22. Every fire-escape shall be kept Painting and well painted and in perfect repair.

1247 Every fire-escape shall be in- Inspection and PAR. 23. spected immediately after its completion and once each year by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record thereof shall be made in books kept for that purpose under regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings.

1248 PAR. 24. If defects or impairments shall be found at any such inspection, the Inspector of Buildings shall determine what changes or repairs shall be made, and the owner or person managing or controlling the building on which the fire-escape in question is constructed shall thereupon make the changes or repairs as required, and in case such

Repair of defects.

Time

changes are not made within sixty days, both the owner and the person managing and controlling the building shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every day thereafter that such changes or repairs shall not be

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Penalty.

made.

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Penalty.

PAR. 25. Every manufacturer, contractor or owner who shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section 40 of this Article shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each and every violation.

Inside stair-ways instead of.

PAR. 26. Inside stairways entirely enclosed by fire walls, and having a location approved by the Inspector of Buildings, may be used instead of outside fire-escapes.

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## SHUTTERS.

SECTION 41.

Buildngs re-

PAR. I. Every ordinary masonry and slowburning building more than two stories in height, except hotels, lodging houses, apartment houses, tenements, dwellings, schools and other places of public assembly, shall have approved fire shutters made of iron or of wood, covered with tin or other metal, on every window or door opening on a street, alley and public or private way less than 30 feet in width, and on every opening on a court, yard or area within 30 feet of a window in any other building opening on the same court, yard or area.

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Wndows over adjoining buildings.

PAR. 2. All windows and doors in a wall of any building built upon a party line, above

the roof of an adjoining building, shall likewise be protected with fire shutters.

PAR. 3. Metal frames and sash, glazed Metal frames, etc., instead of. 1254 with wire glass, may, with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, be substituted for the fire shutters.

1255 PAR. 4. If the shutters are made of wood Construction of. covered with metal they shall be not less than 134 inches thick, and the pieces of metal covering must be joined on the edges of the shutter. The hardware for such shutters must be attached to the shutters on the outside of the metal covering.

PAR. 5. All shutters for openings to fire- To open from outside. 1256 escapes shall be arranged so that they can be opened from the outside. Every row of fire shutters on the front of a building shall also be arranged so that they can be opened from the outside.

1257 PAR. 6. Rolling metal shutters shall be Rolling balanced so that they may also be opened on the outside.

shutters.

1258 PAR. 7. Inside fire shutters may be used Inside in fireproof buildings or in places of public assembly, except that they shall not be used in hotels, lodging houses, apartment houses, tenements or dwellings.

sautters.

1259 Inside metal shutters shall not -use of. PAR. 8. be used on any window or other opening for which outside metal shutters are required.

1260 PAR. 9. All outside fire-proof shutters Shutters to be must be closed at night, under penalty of night.

\$25.00 for each and every night they shall be left open, the fine to be paid by the occupant of the building.

Modification of requirements.

PAR. 10. The requirements of Section 41 of this Article may be modified by the Inspector of Buildings, upon the approval of the Mayor, and he may require shutters for windows and openings exempted by Section 41 of this Article, or permit the omission of the shutters where required.

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## FIRE APPLIANCES.

SECTION 42.

Standpies, requirements for. PAR. 1. Every building hereafter erected over 85 feet in height shall be provided with a standpipe. It shall be 4 inches in diameter if the building is not over 125 feet in height, and 6 inches in diameter if the building is over 125 feet in height.

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specifications for. PAR. 2. Every such standpipe shall extend from the basement to and through the roof. It shall have a street connection outside of the building. It shall also have one 2½ inch outlet on each floor, including the basement floor and on the roof. The exposed part of the pipe at the roof level shall be protected from freezing. The standpipe shall be placed as near the stairways in the building as practicable.

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-hose connectons. PAR. 3. Every building over 85 feet in height shall be provided with hose on every floor connected to a standpipe and ready for use.

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PAR. 4. If any building over 85 feet in Buildings reheight and 150 feet in length hereafter erected shall have a frontage on two streets, but which are not adjacent to each other, it shall be provided with two standpipes and connections, one for each street frontage, and each to comply with the requirements of Section 42 of this Article.

quiring two standpipes.

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PAR. 5. Every building over 85 feet in Existing buildings to height erected prior to the date from which this ordinance takes effect shall be provided with a standpipe and with fire apparatus and appliances, in accordance with regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings, and approved by the Mayor, or in any way that they may especially require, if the same be approved by the Mayor.

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PAR. 6. Any owner or any person in charge Penalty for of a building over 85 feet in height who shall fail to keep the standpipe, fire apparatus and appliances, as required by this ordinance, in good condition and in perfect order, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each and every violation.

## THEATRES.

Section 43.

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PAR. I. Every theatre or opera house and every other building used for theatrical or operatic purposes or public entertainments of any kind erected after the date from which this Article takes effect, and having accommodations for three hundred or more persons, shall conform to the requirements of Section 43 of this Article.

Application of pro-visions.

---to existing buildings.

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Every building erected prior to the date of the approval of this ordinance, that is being used at the time of approval of this ordinance as a theatre, or for operatic purposes, or public entertainments of any kind, which shall be changed, altered or repaired to an extent equal to one-fourth (1/4) of its value, as it stands, exclusive of everything other than the structural part of the building, shall be made to conform to the requirements of Section 43, inclusive, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to lessen the power of the Inspector of Buildings, to require such alterations or repairs of any part of parts, as are necessary to guard the public safety in theatres or any place of public assembly.

Inspector's powers not affected.

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Use as tenements prohibited. PAR. 3. No part of any building used as a theatre shall be occupied or used as a dwelling, tenement or apartment house, or for manufacturing or storage purposes, except as specially provided in Section 43 of this Article.

PAR. 4. No part of any building used as

a theatre shall be occupied or used as a hotel,

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---or as hotel,

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lodging house or for private apartments, or for offices, or for the sale of merchandise unless the part or parts of the building used for any such purpose shall be separated from the theatre portion of the building by firewalls of brick masonry construction, or, if over the auditorium, by a ceiling and floor construction entirely separate and independent of each other, and such walls shall be

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Section 43, Par. 2-4.

built without any opening or communication between the theatre portion of the building and the parts so used and occupied for other -Exits through such walls. purposes. All entrances and exits to the theatre leading through such walls shall be entirely separated from the adjoining portions of the building used for such other purposes by solid walls of brick construction.

1275 PAR. 5. The space under the auditorium and under the stage of the theatre shall not be used and occupied for any purpose except for the requirements of the theatre.

Space under stage, etc.

1276 PAR. 6. The space over the stage immediately back of the proscenium opening shall be used for no purpose except for the moving and handling of scenery. The working of-back of stage.

1277 fices and rooms must be so arranged as not to be in direct lines of nor cause any impediment in any corridors, aisles or passageways.

Workroom arrangements.

1278 PAR. 7. Every theatre having a seating capacity of 500 persons or more and having only one street front shall have an open court or space on each of the two other sides.

Courts on two

1279 Every such theatre having two street fronts -on one side. shall have an open court or space on one other side. In either case the stage shall be on the side which has no street front or open court.

1280 When the auditorium contains a Size of courts for 1,000 perseating capacity of not more than 1.000 persons, such courts or open spaces shall be not less than 8 feet wide in the clear at all points within 10 feet of the pavement.

SODS.

1281 -for over PAR. 9. When the auditorium contains a 1,000. seating capacity of more than 1,000 persons,

such width shall be increased I foot for every 250 additional seating capacity or part thereof

-to be open overhead.

Every such court shall adjoin PAR. 10. that part of the building back of the proscenium wall for a distance of not less than 8 feet, and shall be open overhead for a lineal distance of not less than the length of the corresponding side of the auditorium.

1282

-to connect to street.

PAR. 11. Every such court shall connect as directly as possible to a street. The outlet may pass through a connecting part of the same building, or through an adjoining building, but the passageway shall be unobstructed the full width of the court except at the immediate opening to the street, where it may be not more than 2 feet less in width. Such passageways shall be unobstructed by doors or gates at all times. Such passageways also shall be enclosed with brick walls and shall have floors and ceilings made entirely of incombustible materials. Both courts and passageways leading therefrom shall be at all

passageways from.

times under the complete control of the theatre, and there shall be no opening into or communication with adjoining premises from such courts and passageways. Exits may be made from the rear of the stage and doorways arranged for transportation of scenery, as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

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Floor levels.

Stage exits.

The level of the floor in the cor-PAR. 12. ridors at the front of a theatre shall be the same height as the sidewalk at the entrance. or not more than one step higher than the sidewalk at the entrance.

1287 PAR. 13. The stage shall not be more Stage levels. than 2 feet higher nor more than 5 feet lower than the level of the sidewalk at such entrance.

PAR. 14. The height from the main floor Ceiling heights. 1288 to the ceiling under the first floor tier shall not be less than 10 feet at any place, the height at any place from the floor of any floor tier to the ceiling of the floor tier next above shall not be less than 8 feet, and the height between the highest part of the floor of the uppermost floor tier and the lowest part of the ceiling over that floor tier shall not be less than 12 feet.

1289 PAR. 15. No theatre shall have more than Tiers of 'seats allowable. three floor tiers above the main floor of the auditorium.

1290 All requirements for fire-proof Par. 16. construction in theatres shall conform to the requirements for buildings over 100 feet high.

Fire-proof construction.

1291 PAR. 17. Every building used in whole -size requiring. or in part for a theatre having accommodation for more than 500 persons shall be made fire-proof building.

1292 PAR. 18. The stage, auditorium, lobbies, entrances, passageways, and all rooms connecting thereto in every theatre required to be made a fire-proof building, and all parts of any such building outside of the theatre shall be made to conform to the requirements for fire-proof buildings. The main floor of Floors. the auditorium and of the lobbies, passage-

-stage, etc., fire-proof requirements.

ways, entrances and all other rooms connecting thereto on the same level, and the supports thereof in every theatre, shall conform to the requirements for floors in fire-proof buildings.

Non-fire-proof theatres. PAR. 19. No theatre not a fire-proof building shall have more than one floor tier above the main floor of the auditorium, and such floor tier shall have seating accommodation for not more than 200 persons.

1294

Fire walls to separate workrooms, etc. PAR. 20. Every workshop, storage and general property room connecting to the stage shall be separated from the stage by a fire wall of fire-resisting material, and the openings leading from the stage to such workshop, storage and property rooms shall be provided with a self-closing door made of metal, or of wood covered with metal, hung in an iron frame in such a way that it may be opened from either side. Every such door shall be provided with a latch or fastening which will hold the door in place when it is closed. Not more than two such rooms shall

1295

-fire doors in.

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Fire curtains not to roll.

PAR. 21. The space above the stage shall be of sufficient height to allow the fire-curtain and all other curtains and scenery to be raised above the top of the proscenium opening in one piece without rolling.

communicate with each other.

1297

Exterior window sash to open.

PAR. 22. Fixed sashes shall not be used in windows in exterior walls, and iron grills or bars shall not be used to enclose such windows.

PAR. 23. Except as otherwise required, Wood floors the finish of the floor in all parts of every theatre may be of wood, in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of this Article. for floors in buildings over 100 feet high.

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PAR. 24. In every theatre the auditorium Fire walls beshall be separated from the stage by a fire wall of fire-resisting material, which shall extend at least 4 feet above the roof over the stage, or above the roof over the auditorium. if the latter be higher.

and audito-

1801

PAR. 25. A steel constructed girder shall Proscenium be used for the proscenium opening to support the proscenium wall and the loads carried upon it over the proscenium opening, and the girder so used shall be covered with porous terra cotta fire-proofing or cinder concrete at all points not less than 4 inches thick on the side and 4 inches on the bot-The construction and support of the fire-proofing shall in all cases be made satisfactory to the Inspector of Buildings.

opening supports

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PAR. 26. All sides of the proscenium opening, both ornamental and structural, shall be finished with incombustible materials, and if metal is used it shall be anchored to the wall with iron anchors and filled in behind solidly with incombustible materials.

sides to be incombustible.

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PAR. 27. If the orchestra gallery is con-Orchestra structed above the proscenium opening, it shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium wall and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of the wall.

gallery.

-doors to.

PAR. 28. Every such door leading to this gallery shall be provided with a latch or fastening, which will hold the door in place when it is closed, and the door shall be made fire-proof.

1304

Fire curtains.

PAR. 29. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fire-curtain made of metal or of asbestos or other fire-proof material approved by the Inspector of Buildings. Every such curtain shall slide at each end in grooves not less than 6 inches deep, made of iron construction and securely fastened to the wall. Every such curtain shall be operated by a mechanism approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

1305

-operation of.

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Wood in fireproof theatres. PAR. 30. In theatres required to be made fire-proof buildings, wood may be used where strength is not involved in the construction of that portion of the stage immediately back of the proscenium opening required for the working of machinery, traps, and for mechanical apparatus for the presentation of scenes.

1307

Fly galleries,

PAR. 31. In all such theatres the fly-galleries shall be made as required in fire-proof buildings for floor construction. The pin rails shall be made of iron and the finish of the floor shall be made of some incombustible material.

1308

Gridiron con-

PAR. 32. In all such theatres no wood shall be used in the construction of the gridiron.

1309

Dressing room locations. PAR. 33. In all theatres dressing rooms may be placed in the rear or at either side of

the stage or not more than 15 feet below the stage, or in the fly-galleries, provided that 1311 the required exits can be arranged therefrom, but all stairs and stairways leading to the same shall be made of incombustible materials.

stairways

1312 PAR. 34. All shelving and cupboards in -metal shelvdressing rooms shall be constructed of metal, slate or other incombustible material.

ing, etc., required.

1313 PAR. 35. In all theatres metal skylights shall be provided in the roof over the stage back of the proscenium arch. They shall have a combined area, when open, of at least one-eighth the area of the whole stage, and shall be glazed with double thick sheet glass having not less than 300 square inches in one pane and not exceeding 1/8 of an inch in

Skylights over stage.

thickness. The entire area of such skylights shall be constructed with sliding sash to open instantly upon the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged so that it may be easily reached from the floor of the stage; provided, however, that the Inspector of Buildings may substitute any other device for opening such skylights which meets with his approval.

eash arrangements.

1815 PAR. 36. Wire nettings shall be suspended -wire netting under all such skylights. Wire glass shall not be used.

1316 PAR. 37. All entrances and exits to theatres, except as otherwise in this section specially provided, shall be 5 feet wide, and all entrances and exits shall be provided with doors hung in two folds, opening outwardly.

Entrances and

-doors of.

PAR. 38. No such doors shall open immediately upon a flight of steps, but upon a landing or platform, the legth and width of which shall be not less than the width of the steps leading therefrom. All such doors shall be so arranged so that they may be fastened open. The open width required for entrances and exits shall be the clear open space when the doors are open.

1317

-doors to fasten open. 1318

Exits - number required. PAR. 39. Every theatre having a seating accommodation for not more than 500 persons shall have two exits on the main floor placed as far apart as possible. If such a theatre has a gallery it shall have a third exit leading directly to the street or to a lobby. The main entrance to such a theatre shall be not less than 7 feet wide, and the aggregate width of the entrances to such a theatre shall be not less than 14 feet.

1319

-width required.

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-ratio to scating capacity of floors.

Par. 40. In every theatre having a seating accommodation for more than 500 persons, each floor tier above the main floor having seating accommodation for not more than 500 persons shall have two exits. such seating accommodations are for not more than 300 persons, such exits may be made 4 feet wide. If each of such floor tiers has accommodations for more than 500 and not more than 1,000 persons, it shall have four entrances: for more than 1,000 and not more than 1,500 persons, it shall have six entrances, and for more than 1,500 persons the number of entrances shall be similarly increased. One-half of such entrances shall open to the outside on one side of the audi-

torium, and the other half on the other side of the auditorium.

1322 PAR. 41. If the seating space in any such Seating divitheatre is otherwise divided into separate parts, each such separate part shall have exits with an aggregate width of not less than 2 feet for each 100 persons having seating accommodation in such separate divisions.

separate

1328 PAR. 42. The main floor of any such the- Main floor atre shall have four side entrances besides the main front entrance. Such entrances shall be arranged as symmetrically as possible, and two shall open to the outside on one side of the auditorium, and two on the other side of the auditorium.

PAR. 43. All exit doors leading from the Auditorium 1324 auditorium shall be placed at the head of the aisles. They shall be made of incombustible materials, of light construction, self-closing, and shall have no lock, bolt, bar or fastening of any kind. Such exits and the passageways thereto shall lead as directly as possible to the outside or to the intervening lobbies.

1325 PAR. 44. Inclines shall be made in the floors of such passageways instead of steps, but no incline shall have a steeper grade than one in ten.

inclined passageways

PAR. 45. The walls of such passageways -walls of. 1326 shall have no recesses or projections within 6 feet of the floor. No pegs, hooks or nails

for the support of articles shall be placed on such walls, and no door handles or other fittings shall project into such passageways under any conditions more than I inch. All doors opening from cloak and other rooms into such passageways shall be hung so that a crowd of people passing from the auditorium to the street shall hold them closed.

1327

-doors of.

---width required. PAR. 46. The width of all such passageways in the clear shall be one-third wider than the aggregate width of the exits leading into them. 1328

Lobby and foyer exits.

PAR. 47. The width of all passageways, corridors and vestibules leading from lobbies and foyers shall be three feet in width in the aggregate for each 100 persons who can gain admittance to such lobbies and foyers in passing from the auditorium to the street.

1329

Main entrance

PAR. 48. The main entrance to every theatre shall be I foot 9 inches wide for each 100 persons who may pass from the auditorium to the street through such exit.

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Other entrances. PAR. 49. All other entrance openings in outer walls shall be not more than 6 inches narrower than the width of the corridor or passageways leading therefrom.

1331

Stage exits.

PAR. 50. In every theatre there shall be two separate exits from the stage back of the proscenium wall, one on each side of the auditorium, and the passageways leading thereto shall conform to the requirements of this section for passageways leading to other exits.

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1333 PAR. 51. All dressing rooms and work Dressing rooms shall be connected by suitable passageways to at least one side exit without crossing the stage.

sageways.

1334 PAR. 52. Every door or opening which may "Exit" signs. be used to pass from the auditorium of a theatre to the street shall be indicated by the word "EXIT" plainly marked above the opening in at least 7-inch letters.

PAR. 53. In every theatre the entrance Walls between vestibules, lobbies, fovers, passageways, corridors and other rooms connecting thereto, and all outside rooms over them shall be separated from the auditorium by walls through which there shall be no openings except properly constructed exits.

auditorium and lobbies

PAR. 54. If the first floor tier in a the- Stairways, to lobby and 1336 atre has seating accommodations for more than 500 persons it shall have one or more stairways leading to a lobby or directly to the main entrance, and shall have in addition thereto, two other stairways, one on each side of the auditorium leading to side exits.

1337 PAR. 55. Each floor tier above the first in such a theatre shall have not less than two stairways, one on each side of the auditorium leading to side exits.

each floor to have two.

1338 PAR. 56. No such interior stairway shall Interior stairbe less than 4 feet wide in the clear between hand-rails.

1339 PAR. 57. The aggregate width of all such stairways leading from the same floor tier, or from any other separate divisions of the

proportions required.

auditorium shall be two feet for each 100 persons who may have access to such stairways in passing from the auditorium to the street.

enclosing

PAR. 58. Every such interior stairway shall be enclosed by a wall through which there shall be no opening, except for the entrance and exit passageways leading thereto and therefrom.

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—balustrades of. PAR. 59. Every such stairway that returns directly upon itself may be bounded on the adjoining sides by a solid balustrade not less than 4 feet high.

1341

-handrails.

PAR. 60. Every such stairway shall have a metal hand-rail on each side not more than 2 inches in diameter, substantially secured to the walls or to the balustrades, not more than 3 feet above the stairs. Every such handrail shall be continuous from the top of the stairway to the bottom, unless the part required to be made level at landings shall be more than 3 feet long.

1342

—nandra il ends. PAR. 61. The ends of every such handrail shall be bent or turned to the wall or balustrades. 1343

—parting rails.

PAR. 62. Every such stairway 8 feet or more in width shall have a parting rail of like character in the middle of the stairs, about 3 feet above the centre of the treads, supported by substantial metal standards from 4 to 6 feet apart, and at the upper ends by a metal post or standard not more than 4 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the ceiling or soffit of the stair overhead.

1345 PAR. 63. At the foot of the stairway the -to be bolted down at foot. parting rail shall be bent down vertically and bolted or substantially screwed to the floor.

1346 PAR. 64. Every such stairway shall have Stairway straight runs and steps of uniform width.

1347 PAR. 65. The landings of every such stairway that returns directly upon itself shall extend the full width of both flights without intermediate steps.

-landings.

1348 PAR. 66. The landings of every such stairway that turns from one flight to another at any angle less than ninety degrees shall be made not less than 2 feet long on the shortest side.

-landing

1349 Par. 67. No winding or intermediate steps shall be made in any such stairway landing.

-intermediate steps prohib-

1350 PAR. 68. The width of the platforms in -platform such stairways shall never be less than that of the stairs.

widths.

1351 PAR. 69. The walls in the outside corners at all landings in such stairways shall be curved to a radius of not less than 2 feet.

walls to be curved.

1352 PAR. 70. No unbroken flight of steps in such a stairway shall have more than fifteen risers or less than three.

maximum flights.

1353 PAR. 71. No landing in a straight run of Landings. stairs shall be shorter than 5 feet.

1354 PAR. 72. The risers in such stairways shall have a uniform height of not more than 7 inches and the treads shall have a uniform width of not less than 10½ inches, exclusive of the nosing.

-risers and treads.

Fly gallery, etc., stairway. PAR. 73. The fly-galleries and dressing rooms in all theatres shall be provided with an independent stairway at each end of the stage, which shall connect as directly as practicable to exits or exit passageways.

1355

Stairway walls. PAR. 74. The enclosing walls of all interior theatre stairways shall be constructed without recesses or projections within 6 feet of the floor.

1356

Auditorium stairways outside. PAR. 75. The stairways leading to exits on each side of the auditorium, as required by the provisions of Paragraphs 54 to 74. inclusive, of this section, may be constructed on the outside of the building.

1357

minimum width of. PAR. 76. No such exterior stairway shall be less than 3 feet wide in the clear.

1358

—aggregate width of. PAR. 77. The aggregate width of all such exterior stairways leading from the same floor tiers, or from any other separate division of the auditorium, shall be I foot 9 inches for each 100 persons who may have access to such stairways in passing from the auditorium to the street.

1359

-materials required.

PAR. 78. Such stairways shall be made entirely of rolled steel and the treads and platforms shall be made with slots or other openings.

1360

-construction of.

PAR. 79. Such stairways shall be substantially supported and the construction shall be approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

1361

-riser and

PAR. 80. The risers in such stairways shall have a uniform height of not more than

8½ inches and the treads shall have a uniform width of not less than q inches, exclusive of the nosing.

1363 PAR. 81. Such stairways shall be protected by a substantial railing 4 feet high above the stairs, through which there shall be no opening more than 4 inches wide.

-railings of.

1364 PAR. 82. Such stairways shall have a -handrails. continuous metal hand-rail 2 inches in diameter, substantially supported from the wall of the building about 2 feet 6 inches above the stairs.

1365 PAR. 83. No flight of steps in such stairways shall have more than fifteen risers, and platforms shall be not less than 5 feet long.

maximum

1366 PAR. 84. The lobbies and fovers connected with any separate and distinct division of a theatre shall have in the aggregate a clear floor space equal in square feet to one and one-half times the number of persons who can pass from the auditorium through such lobbies and foyers to the street.

Lobby and fover floor areas.

1367 PAR. 85. The aisles of every theater shall be made in as direct a line and as nearly at right angles to the lines of seating as possible. At the end farthest from the stage they shall terminate at an exit door.

PAR. 86. The narrowest part of such -proportions 1368 aisles shall be at the end next the stage, and the widest part shall be at the other end. The lines of divergence shall be regular. At the narrowest part no such aisle shall be less

than 3 feet wide when there are seats on both sides, nor less than 2 feet wide when there are seats on only one side.

-incline of.

PAR. 87. If the rise from back to back of seats is not over 6 inches the difference shall be overcome in the aisle by inclining the floor; but if it is more than 6 inches the difference shall be overcome with steps connecting portions of level floor immediately opposite the openings between seats.

1369

-seats between. PAR. 88. No seat on the auditorium in any theatre shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on one side of it or the other.

1370

Seats, distance between.

PAR. 89. All seats, except those in the boxes. shall be not less than 32 inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction.

1371

-to be fastened to floor.

PAR. 90. All seats shall be substantially fastened to the floor.

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-floor heights.

PAR. 91. The height of the floor for each back of seats shall never be more than 21 inches higher than that immediately in front, and never less than 2 feet 8 inches wide.

1373

Lighting of auditorium.

PAR. 92. The lights in the auditorium shall be controlled independently from both the stage and the front of the house.

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—of proscenium. PAR. 93. The lights of the proscenium and back of same shall be controlled from the stage, and in the separate rooms they shall also be controlled locally.

1376 PAR. 94. The lights in the vestibule, lobby, foyer, passageway and in all rooms communicating therewith, shall constitute an entirely independent system of wire and connections, controlled independently from both the stage and front of the house.

of vestibule. lobby, etc., to be separate.

1377 This independent service shall be arranged that the lamps and connection shall be made in such a way that any interruption of the regular main fuses shall not cause the lights to be turned off the vestibules, lobby, fover, passageways and rooms leading thereto

-independent service for for lobby.

1378 PAR. 96. A single red gas light, using Exit red lights. not less than 2 cubic feet of gas per hour, shall be kept burning at each exit of any building used as a theatre during public entertainments.

1879 PAR. 97. The auditorium of every theatre Ventilation of having a seating accommodation for 500 persons or more shall be provided with a system of mechanical ventilation which shall provide 10 cubic feet of outside air per minute for each person. Every such system shall be approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

auditorium.

1380 Par. 98. All dressing rooms and all water closets and urinal accommodations in such theatres shall be adequately ventilated by windows in exterior walls opening to the outside air.

of dressing etc., rooms.

1381 PAR. 99. The roof of every stage shall be Roof vents. provided with a vent or vents, extending not less than 15 feet higher than the highest part

of such roof, and higher than any roof adjoining same building. Such vents shall have an aggregate area in cross section equal to three per cent. of the area of the stage. They shall be provided with dampers which shall be controlled both from the stage and from some accessible point in the front of the building. Each of such controllers shall

-dampers for

-controllers for.

have printed over it the words, "Move the switch to the left in case of fire," or other words, as may be necessary, to the same effect.

Water closets for auditori-

PAR. 100. In every theatre having seating accommodation for 500 persons or more each separate and distinct division of the auditorium shall be provided with separate water closet accommodations for men and women and urinal accommodations for men. accommodations shall be adequate and easily accessible.

-for pro-

PAR. 101. Separate accommodations shall be likewise provided for the men and women employed back of the proscenium wall.

Telephones to fire headquarters.

PAR. 102. Every theatre having a seating accommodation for 500 persons or more shall have a direct telephone connection with the headquarters of the general fire-alarm system, or it shall have fire-alarm the same as used elsewhere.

-location of.

PAR. 103. The location of such a telephone or of such alarm in the building shall be fixed by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

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PAR. 104. The main floor and each floor Standpipes. tier above in theatres having seating accommodation for 500 persons or more shall have two separate and distinct 4-inch diameter standpipes, one on each side of the audito-

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rium. They shall be fitted with the regulation couplings like those used by the Fire -couplings for. Department, and shall be arranged to take water from an automatic fire pump, or pumps which shall have sufficient capacity to maintain thirty pounds of pressure per square inch to the top floor tier when all standpipes and hose connections in the theatre are operated simultaneously.

1390

PAR. 105. The pumps shall be supplied -pumps for. directly from the street mains or otherwise, with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, and shall be kept ready for instant use at all times during a performance. The con-

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necting pipes shall be kept constantly filled with water. PAR. 106. Such pipes shall also have an -Siamese con-

extension to the sidewalk of suitable size. with a regulation Siamese connection.

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PAR. 107. Similar standpipes shall be pro- Standpipes. vided for each tier of rooms connecting to the stage and another in the carpenter shop and another in the property room, if such rooms connect with the stage.

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PAR. 108. A suitable quantity of 21/2- Hose and inch hose, as may be directed by the Inspector of Buildings, but not less than 100 feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings as used by the Fire Department, and

with nozzles attached thereto, and hose spanners at each outlet shall be connected to each hose attachment, as the Fire Department may direct.

Water casks on stage.

PAR. 109. Not less than four casks of thirty gallons each, full of water, with two spherical-bottom buckets to each cask, shall be furnished and kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage. Such casks and buckets shall be painted red.

1395

Hand pumps and axes. PAR. 110. Hand pumps or other apparatus for fire extinguishing, and not less than four axes and two 25-feet hooks, two 15-feet hooks and two 10-feet hooks shall be provided and kept on each tier or floor of the stage.

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Posting fire regualtions.

PAR. 111. The regulations of the Fire Department in reference to the use of such apparatus shall be posted in some conspicuous place upon the stage.

1397

Automatic sprinklers over stage.

PAR. 112. In every theatre having a seating accommodation for 500 persons or more a separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers with fusible plugs, to be approved by the Inspector of Buildings, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage and not connected in any manner with the standpipe system, shall be placed at each side of the proscenium opening and under the ceiling or roof over the stage at short intervals, so that every square foot of stage surface shall be protected with such sprinklers when they are in operation.

1399 PAR. 113. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed with strappings in the dressing rooms, under the stage and in the carpenter's shop, paint rooms, store rooms and in the property rooms.

-in dressing

1400 PAR. 114. This system of sprinklers shall also be arranged to flood the inside surface of the fire curtain.

-to flood fire

1401 PAR. 115. A pipe connected with the sprinkler system shall extend to the street at or near the sidewalk level. It shall be

-pipe connec-tion to atreet.

1402 provided with a regulation Siamese connection and sufficient check valves for the control of the water from either the tank or the Fire Department's supply.

1408 PAR. 116. Every boiler and dynamo which Boiler and may be required for heating, lighting or other purposes in a theatre shall be in an entirely fire-proof enclosure, and the space allotted thereto shall be enclosed on all sides by walls of brick masonry, and the ceiling of roof over each space shall be constructed of

dynamo en-closures.

1404 incombustible materials. All doorways in -doors in. such walls shall be made of iron or of wood covered with metal.

1405 PAR. 117. No register used for heating Heating regispurposes shall be constructed in the floor of any theatre.

ters prohib-ited.

1406 PAR. 118. No coil or pipes or radiator Radiators in shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit; but all such coils and radiators in the auditorium shall be placed in recesses formed in the walls for that purpose.

aisles pro-hibited.

Heating pipes to be encased.

PAR. 119. All supply, return and exhaust pipe shall be properly encased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork.

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Inspections.

PAR. 120: Every theatre shall be inspected immediately after its completion and after alterations, repairs or changes have been made, and at least once every two years thereafter by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record thereof shall be made in books kept for the purpose under regula-

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-report of.

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-regulations

ings.

PAR. 121. The inspection called for in this section shall be made under regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings, and shall include tests of all the facilities required to be provided by Section 7 of this Article, as he may determine.

tions formulated by the Inspector of Build-

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-costs of.

PAR. 122. The owner or person managing or controlling a theatre shall afford, at his own expense, the means necessary for such inspection and for such tests.

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—penalty for obstructing. PAR. 123. Every owner or person managing or controlling a theatre who shall refuse to permit such inspection, or shall interfere with such inspection, or who shall fail to afford means for such inspection, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every day that such refusal shall occur.

1413 PAR. 124. A report shall be made of every such inspection. All such reports shall be filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record of them complete in every detail shall be made in books kept for that purpose under regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings.

Reports of inspections.

1414 PAR. 125. As soon as possible after such Notice to a report is filed the Inspector of Buildings shall notify the owner or the person managing or controlling the theatre in question of any repairs or changes which it is necessary to make to conform to the requirements of law or ordinance, and if any owner or person managing or controlling a theatre shall fail or neglect to make the repairs or changes 1415

described in such a notice within thirty days Penalty for failure. of the notice so received by them he shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for non-compliance therewith, and \$25.00 per day for each and every day thereafter that he shall refuse to make such repairs or changes.

1416 PAR. 126. In case of defects or impairments which shall tend to endanger life, the Inspector of Buildings shall report the facts to the Mayor, who may, in his judgment, require the theatre in question to be closed until the required changes are made.

Closing in case of danger.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SECTION 44.

1417 PAR. 1. Section 44 of this Article shall apply to all public buildings and rooms classed as public buildings, except theatres.

Buildings to which aplica-ble.

Entrances and exits.

PAR. 2. All entrances and exits of public buildings, except as otherwise in this section provided, shall be not less than 5 feet wide, and all entrances and exits shall be provided with doors hung in two folds, open1418

Landing at openings.

ing outwardly. No such doors shall open immediately upon a flight of steps, but upon a landing or platform, the length and width of which shall not be less than the width of the steps leading therefrom.

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Number of entrances.

Every room in a public building having more than 3,000 square feet of floor area shall have not less than two separate entrances, located as far as possible from each other, and the width of the exits from any such room, in the aggregate, shall be not less than 4 inches for each 100 square feet of floor area in the room, and in any case not less than 5 feet.

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Width of exits.

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Halls, vestibules, etc.

PAR. 4. All halls, vestibules and passageways used as exits in such buildings shall be provided with lighting facilities, and all fixtures relating thereto shall be not less than 7 feet above the floor.

1422

Stairways.

PAR. 5. No stairway in a public building shall be less than 4 feet wide in the clear.

1423

-Inspector approve.

PAR. 6. The total width and the number and location of the stairways in every public building shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings. In general, both the width and number of such stairways shall harmonize with similar requirements for other buildings

1424

-Runs and steps.

1425 Every such stairway shall have straight runs and steps of uniform width

- 1426 PAR. 8. Every such stairway shall have Stairways-handrails. a hand-rail about 2 feet 10 inches above the stairs.
- PAR. 9. The width of the platform shall -platforms. 1427 not be less than the width of the stairs.
- 1428 PAR. 10. The riser shall be uniform and -risers. not over 7 inches in height, and the treads shall be uniform and not less than 101/2 inches in width, exclusive of the nosing.
- 1429 PAR. 11. In public buildings, having rooms with heating accommodations, no aisles with seats on both sides shall be less than 3 feet wide, and no aisle with seats on one side shall be less than 2 feet 6 inches wide. The

Aisles—width

1430 aggregate width of such aisles shall not be less than that of the exits from the same room.

width in aggregate.

1431 No seat in such a room shall Par. 12. have more than seven seats intervening between it and an aisle on one side of it or the other, counting 2 feet for each seat.

-distance of

1432 PAR. 13. Inclined floors in public buildings shall not have a steeper gradient than one in ten.

Inclined floors.

PAR. 14. Public buildings shall be light- Lighting. 1433 ed with gas or electric light.

PAR. 15. Every public building shall be Water closets and urinals. 1434 provided with separate water closet accommodations for men and women, and urinal accommodations for men. Such accommodations shall be adequate and easily accessible.

School buildings.

PAR. 16. All buildings hereafter constructed for use as public school buildings shall be erected under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings of such fire-proof materials over and about all furnace or heating apparatus, where such heating apparatus is within two feet of the ceiling line, as are now used in the construction of modern buildings supposed to be absolutely fire-proof, and all heating and smoke pipes shall be encased entirely in fire-proof materials.

1435

-fire-proof require

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Boilers and dynamo rooms.

PAR. 17. Every boiler and dynamo required for heating, lighting, or other purposes in a public building shall be located in a room which shall be enclosed and separated from the rest of the building by brick walls and a floor and ceiling of incombustible material.

1437

-doors to

All doors to such rooms shall be made of metal or of wood covered with metal.

1438

Inspections.

Par. 18. Every public building shall be inspected immediately after its completion, and after alterations, repairs or changes have been made, and at least once every two years thereafter, by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record thereof shall be made in books kept for the purpose under regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings.

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-renort of.

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Defects, etc.

PAR. 10. If defects or impairments shall be found at any such inspection, the Inspector of Buildings shall determine what changes

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or repairs shall be made, and the owner or the person managing or controlling the building in question shall thereupon make the changes or repairs as required, and in case such changes are not made within thirty days from the date of the notice received from the Inspector of Buildings requiring changes or repairs to be made, both the owner and the person managing or controlling the building shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for non-compliance therewith, and \$25.00 per

day for each and every day thereafter that Penalties. he shall refuse to make such changes or repairs. The time may be extended for making said alterations or repairs, if in the judgment of the Inspector of Buildings, it is safe to Extension of time limit.

# TENEMENT AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

SECTION 45.

do so.

1444 PAR. I. The various paragraphs under this Effect of sub-title, Tenements and Apartment Houses, shall apply to all structural work in buildings hereafter erected for such uses, but all other provisions outside of the actual construction of walls, floors, etc., of the house proper shall apply in every case.

provisions of this section defined.

PAR. 2. No tenement or apartment house Tenement, etc., 1445 shall be built on any lot unless the front of said lot abuts on a street not less than 40 feet wide. No tenement or apartment house shall be built on the rear of any lot unless the rear of said lot abuts on a street not less than 40 feet wide.

Spaces between tenement and other buildings on same lot when lower of two such buildings is:

PAR. 3. A tenement or apartment house erected opposite to another building on the same lot between street lines shall be separated from it by an unoccupied space extending across the entire width of the lot, which shall be paved at about the street or sidewalk grade with concrete not less than 5 inches thick and with a top finish of cement mortar I inch thick, made of one part of cement to not more than two parts of sand.

he paodch denes

1446

—1 story high.

PAR. 4. If the lower of two such buildings is one story high, the space between them shall be not less than 10 feet wide.

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2 stories high. PAR. 5. If the lower one is two stories high, the space between them shall be not less than 15 feet wide.

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—3 stories high. PAR. 6. If the lower one is three stories high, the space between them shall be not less than 20 feet wide.

1449

—4 stories high.

PAR. 7. If the lower one is four stories high, the space between them shall not be less than 25 feet wide.

1450

--location of reserved space.

PAR. 8. Every such reservation of 10, 15 20 or 25 feet shall be made entirely upon the property owned and controlled by the owner of the tenement or apartment house in question, erected opposite to another building on the same lot.

1451

Where a building is erected on a tene ment lot.

PAR. 9. If any building shall be erected upon any lot upon which there is already a tenement or apartment house, the space between the said building and the said tenement or apartment house shall be of such size and arranged in such manner as is pre-

scribed in this section, the dimensions to be regulated by the height of the lower building. 1453 of the two; every such reservation to be Location of made entirely upon the property owned or controlled by the owner of the building in question.

1454 PAR. 10. No tenement or apartment house Tenement shall cover more than eighty per cent. of a lot bounded by two intersecting streets (each street to be not less than 40 feet wide), nor shall any tenement or apartment house cover more than seventy per cent. of any other lot.

area of.

1455 PAR. 11. In the rear of every tenement or. apartment house hereafter erected on an interior lot there shall be a vard extending across the entire width of the lot, at every point open from the ground to the sky unobstructed, except that fire-escapes or unenclosed outside stairs may project not over 4 feet from the rear line of the house. The depth of said yard, measured from the extreme 1456 rear wall of the house to the rear line of

Yards in rear

the lot. shall never be less than 12 feet in any part, and shall be increased in depth I foot for every additional 12 feet in height of the building in excess of 60 feet.

1457 PAR. 12. The depth of the yard in the rear of every tenement or apartment house hereafter erected upon a lot at the intersection of two streets shall be not less than 10 feet in every part, provided that where such lot is less than 100 feet in depth, the depth of 1458 the yard may be not less than ten per cent. of the depth of such lot, but shall never be less than 5 feet in any part.

-depth of.

-minimum

Height of.

PAR. 13. The height of no tenement or apartment house shall by more than one-half exceed the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

1459

Basement story. PAR. 14. The basement story of a tenement or apartment house shall be not less than 8 feet in the clear. All other stories of tenements or apartment houses shall be not less than 9 feet in the clear.

1460

Girders of.

PAR. 15. Girders may project below the ceilings of such stories, but in no case shall such girders finish more than 6 inches lower than the ceiling distances given in this section.

1461

Courts.

PAR. 16. Every court in a tenement or apartment house into which windows open from living rooms, entirely enclosed by buildings, except as hereinafter provided, shall have at least the following dimensions:

1462

-dimensions

		AREA.	WIDTH.	
2 stor	y bui	ilding 100 sq. :	ft. 6' o"	1463
3	"	150 "	7′ 0″	
4	"	225 "	8′ o″	
	"	300 "	9′ o″	
5 6	"	350 "	11' 0"	
7	"	540 "	13' o"	
8	"	750 "	16' o"	
9 .	"	1100 "	20′ 0″	
10	"	1600 "	24′ 0 <b>″</b>	
Dan	7 M	In tonomoute or appr	tment houses	1464

MINIMUM

MINIMUM

—passageways of.

PAR. 17. In tenements or apartment houses over two stories high every enclosed court shall have an open passageway on the ground level not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches high connecting it to a street or alley. It may be closed with a gate or door of open construction, but sixty per cent. of the area shall be kept open to the air. If the area of the court is more than 340 square feet, the cross section of the passageway shall be made not less than five per cent. of the area of the court.

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PAR. 18. If two or more buildings enclosing a court in a tenement or apartment house are of different heights, the lowest one may be taken to determine the size of the court, provided it shall adjoin the court at least as much as twice the required minimum width of the court.

where build-ings are of different

1466

PAR. 19. The least width of every narrow, open court in a tenement or apartment house which opens to the outside air at the end only shall not be less than seventy-five per cent. of the minimum width of courts entirely enclosed by buildings as provided in

-least width

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this section. Such a court shall not be longer —length of. than six times its mean width.

1468

PAR. 20. The bottom of all courts shall be paved with concrete at about the nearest street or sidewalk grade, as required by the provisions of Section 45 of this Article, for the open space adjoining rear tenements or apartment houses.

-pavng of.

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PAR. 21. Shafts entirely enclosed in tenements or apartment houses may be used to light and ventilate water closets, bathrooms and pantries, but pantries shall not ventilate

Enclosed shafts.

into the same shaft with bathrooms and water. closets. Shafts shall not be used to ventilate living rooms.

Shafts,

PAR. 22. Every shaft in a tenement or apartment house shall have at least the following dimensions:

C- E- Mi-

C. E. Min

1470

—least di- hensions.	For 2 stories. " 3 " . " 4 " .	Sq. Ft. Min. Area i Con. nection Per Story I4 I8	Area 2 Connections Per Story.  2 I  27 36	Min. Width. 3 ft. 3 "	1471
	"5 " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32 42 54 68 84	48 63 91 112 136 163	5 " 6 " 7 " 8 " 9 "	

-Stories to be counted in computing sizes.

PAR. 23. In fixing the number of stories for the purpose of determining the size of shaft the stories used for ventilating purposes are the only ones that need be counted.

-areas of.

PAR. 24. If more than two water closets or pantries ventilate into shafts, the areas shall be increased proportionately.

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1472

Opening at top.

-doors to.

PAR. 25. Such shafts shall be left entirely open at the top and proper division shall be made to drain them and to protect the adjoining rooms from dampness therefrom. In every tenement or apartment house there shall be at the bottom of every shaft a door giving sufficient access to such shaft to enable it to be properly cleaned.

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Section 45, Par. 21-25.

1476 PAR. 26. Every such shaft shall be pro- Intake at botvided with a horizontal intake or air duct at the bottom communicating with a street, vard or with a court, such air duct or intake to be not less than a square feet in total area and to be so arranged as to be easily cleaned.

tom of shaft.

1477 PAR. 27. All shaft walls in tenement or apartment houses shall be painted a light color or whitewashed once a year.

Shaft wallspainting.

1478 The construction of all shafts Inspector to PAR. 28. shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

approve.

1479 PAR. 29. No tenement or apartment house basement shall be occupied for living purposes unless the ceiling is at least 4 feet 6 inches above the mean height of the sidewalk and ground on the open sides, and unless an open area 2 feet 6 inches wide or more into which windows shall open, shall be constructed outside of the building along one whole side or end. The floor of such an

Ceilings for

1480 open area shall be made 6 inches lower than blooms of the concrete floor of the basement, and shall be finished with concrete the same as required for basement floors in Section 28 of 1481

basements. areas.

this Article. The floors of such open areas -draining of. shall also be drained.

1482 PAR. 30. No tenement or apartment house basement shall be so occupied unless the outside walls shall be made damp-proof. walls shall be furred with metal lath leaving a 1-inch air space, or with hollow terra cotta 1483 fire-proofing, and both the walls and ceilings shall be plastered with not less than two

Walls to be damp-proof,

Walls to be

Section 45, Par. 26-30.

coats. If necessary to keep the basement perfectly dry, special damp-proofing construction shall be employed.

Stairways.

PAR. 31. Every tenement or apartment house shall have at least one stairway extending from the first floor to the roof. If it is a non-fire-proof building and over three stories and a basement high, this one stairway shall be in a hallway entirely enclosed, with brick walls, and the floor and ceiling of each story and all stairs shall be made the same as required for fire-proof buildings.

Lines of trequired.

PAR. 32. Every tenement or apartment house over six stories and a basement high shall have two such stairways placed as far apart as practicable, and every apartment in the building shall have access to both of them.

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1484

Capacity of stairways.

PAR. 33. No stairway shall be built to serve as access to more than sixty rooms.

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I'nside stairways to basement.

PAR. 34. The inside stairway to the basement and in every non-fire-proof tenement building or apartment house more than two stories and a basement high shall be enclosed by brick walls and a self-closing door on each level made of metal or of wood covered with metal. If it is under a first-story stairs, it shall have a ceiling made entirely of incombustible materials separate and distinct in its construction from the first-story stairs.

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1488

—when under first-story stairs.

PAR. 35. In all cases outside stairways to basement floors in tenements or apart-

Outside stairways. 1490

ment houses, except in frame buildings, shall be made entirely of incombustible materials. and if they are sheltered in any way, the shelter shall be made of incombustible materials. No closet shall be constructed underneath the first-story stairway of a tenement or apartment house unless it is a fireproof building; but the space under the lower part of such stairway not over 6 feet high may be entirely enclosed. Otherwise, un-

Closets-whe

less occupied by a basement stairway, the Space under 1491 space under the first-story stairs shall be left entirely open.

1492 PAR. 36. All windows, transoms and sash Windows, doors used in the walls separating the hallways from other parts of non-fire-proof tenement buildings or apartment houses shall be glazed with wire glass.

transoms and

1493 PAR. 37. All first-story halls shall open directly to public streets or alleys, and all such openings, doors and passageways shall be as wide in the clear as required for the stairways. If more than one stairway leads into a first-story hallway, such openings, 1494 doors and passageways shall be as wide in the clear as the combined width of such stairways.

Halls on first story.

-Width of openings in.

1495 PAR. 38. The stairway leading down from the three top floors of every tenement or apartment house shall not be less than 3 feet wide in the clear. If the building is more than four stories and a basement high, the width of the stairs in the lower stories shall 1496 be increased not less than 4 inches for each additional story above the first floor; pro-

Stairways width of.

-width in low-

vided, however, that no such stairway shall be required to be more than 4 feet 8 inches wide.

Handrial required.

PAR. 39. Every stairway in a tenement or apartment house shall have a hand rail substantially supported about 2 feet 6 inches above the floor, and every open side in floor or stairs shall be protected by a substantial railing or balustrade.

1497

Width between stair and hall floor. PAR. 40. Every stairway in a tenement or apartment house shall have an opening between the stair and the hall floor, and between the two flights of stairway where it returns upon itself of not less than q inches.

1498

Risers.

PAR. 41. The risers of all steps in stairways of tenements or apartment houses shall be not more than 734 inches high, and the treads shall not be less than 9½ inches wide, exclusive of the nosing.

1499

Non-living rooms. PAR. 42. A room in a non-fire-proof tenement building or apartment house constructed for any use except that of habitation shall be completely separated from stairway halls and living apartments by solid brick walls, or, if frame buildings, by solid partitions.

1500

Family apartments rooms and exits.

PAR. 43. Every apartment in a tenement or apartment house constructed for the use of one family shall have not less than two rooms, and every room shall have an exit to the hallway without passing through a bedroom.

1501

Area of living rooms.

PAR. 44. Every such apartment shall have one room with not less than 120 square feet of floor area, and no room with less than 70 square feet.

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1503 PAR. 45. No room in any tenement or apartment house shall afford less than 400 cubic feet of air to each person over twelve vears of age, and 200 cubic feet of air for each child under twelve years of age occupying the room.

Cubical air carooms.

1504 Par. 46. Alcove rooms shall conform to Alcove rooms. all the requirements of ordinary rooms.

1505 PAR. 47. Every apartment in a tenement Sinks. or apartment house shall have a sink with running water, and shall have a separate water closet in a separate compartment within water closets. each apartment. Every water closet hereafter placed in any tenement or apartment house shall be placed in a compartment com-1506 pletely separated from every other water closet; such compartment shall not be less than two (2) feet four (4) inches wide, and

shall be enclosed with plaster partitions ex-

Compartments

1507 Every floor of a tenement or Water closet Par. 48. apartment house having apartments for families shall be provided with not less than one water closet for each family, and every water closet, sink and other receptacle shall connect as directly as possible to the nearest sewer or to a cesspool if there is no sewer nearbv.

tending to ceilings.

accommodations for families.

1508 The water supply, connections, Par. 49. ventilation and drainage of all such fixtures shall conform to Section 48 regulating plumbing of this Article.

Water supply, ventilation and drainage.

1509 Par. 50. If any tenement or apartment house be constructed before the laying of a public sewer in the street on which it stands,

Privy wells or vaults.

or where direct connection with a private sewer cannot be secured, any privy vault, well or cesspool constructed thereon shall be located at least 8 feet from any dwelling. And as soon as a public sewer shall be laid in the street, direct connection shall be made thereto in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance relating to plumbing.

1510

Sewer connections.

Drainage of yards and courts. PAR. 51. The drainage of all yards and courts in such buildings to the street or alley shall be through passageways under the sidewalk.

1511

Floors of water closets, etc. PAR. 52. The floors of all water closet rooms and 16 inches high on all walls thereof shall be made water-proof with asphalt, concrete, tiles, metal. or other water-proof material.

1512

Water supply pipes, etc.

PAR. 53. All pipes and fixtures pertaining to the water supply or sanitation of tenements or apartment houses shall be exposed.

1513

Water closets, to replace privies. PAR. 54. Water closets connected to the sewer shall be substituted for privies in tenements or apartment houses erected prior to the date from which this Article takes effect whenever such sewer connection may be possible.

1514

Top stories of tenements,

PAR. 55. The top story of every public hallway in a tenement or apartment house shall be lighted and ventilated by a skylight located over the stairway. Every such skylight shall have ridge ventilators and fixed louvres and not less than 20 square feet of glass surface.

1516

1517 PAR. 56. Every public hallway in tenements or apartment houses over three stories and a basement in height shall be lighted and ventilated by windows opening directly to a street, alley, court or yard. Not less

Windows in hallways of tenements,

1518 than 18 square feet of glass area shall be required in such windows in each story, and at least one window shall be not less than 5 feet 6 inches high.

-minimum glass area

1519 PAR. 57. All such windows shall be glazed with wire glass.

wire glazing

1520 PAR. 58. In tenements or apartment houses not more than three stories and a basement in height such hallways shall be lighted by glazed sash giving light from the apartment.

Tenements, 3 stories or

1521 PAR. 50. Any part of a public hallway cut Separated off from the main room by a door or doors shall be lighted and ventilated the same as a separate hallway.

parts of hallways.

1522 Par. 60. All living rooms in tenements or apartment houses, including all rooms except bathrooms, water closets and pantries. shall be lighted and ventilated by windows opening directly into the street, alley, court or yard. The total area of such windows 1523

Living rooms in tenements

shall be equal to one-tenth of the floor area of the room, and at least one window in every such room shall have not less than 12 square feet of area and the top of it shall be not less than 7 feet 6 inches above the floor.

1524

-Area of windows for.

PAR. 61. All bathrooms, water closets and Bath-rooms, pantries in tenement or apartment houses shall be lighted and ventilated by windows

water closets and pantries. Minimum area of windows.

opening directly to a street, alley, open court or shaft. No such window shall be less than 3 square feet in area.

1525

Basement windows.

PAR. 62. Windows in basements shall conform to the requirements of Section 21 of this Article.\*

1526

Top half to open.

PAR. 63. All windows in tenements or apartment houses shall be made so that the top half of the windows may be entirely opened for the passage of the outside air.

1527

Lighting of hallways, etc.

PAR. 64. A gas jet or an electric lamp shall be provided in every story of every tenement or apartment house hallway and in every bathroom and water closet of such a building. Ample facilities shall also be provided for lighting all apartments with gas or electricity.

1528

Wall paper.

PAR. 65. No wall paper shall be put on the walls of a tenement or apartment house unless all former wall paper shall have been previously removed and the walls and ceilings thoroughly cleaned. 1529

Cellar walls and ceilings.

PAR. 66. The cellar walls and cellar ceilings of every tenement or apartment house shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color at least once a year.

1530

Chimney flues and stove connections. PAR. 67. In every tenement or apartment house each set of apartments shall be provided with not less than one chimney flue for stove connection.

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1532

Alterations and repairs to tenements. PAR. 68. No tenement or apartment house shall be altered or repaired, and no other building shall be changed to be used as a tenement or apartment house except such

Note.-Section 21 contains no such requirements.

alterations, repairs and changes shall be made to conform to the provisions of Section 45 of this Article.

1533 PAR. 69. Tenement or apartment houses Existing tenements and erected prior to the date upon which this Article takes effect shall be changed to partially or wholly conform to the provisions of Section 45 of this Article, if it shall be required by the Inspector of Buildings.

apartments.

1534 PAR. 70. Owners of all buildings defined Registration as tenements or apartment houses by this Article are required to register them with the Inspector of Buildings in such form as will be required by him within thirty days after the approval of this ordinance. And no

of terements and apartments.

1535 building shall be occupied or constructed, al- -proviso. tered or repaired to be used hereafter as a tenement or apartment house until the property has been registered as such.

1536 PAR. 71. In case of transfer of any tene- Transfers of ment house or apartment house, it shall be the duty of the grantor or grantee to file with the Inspector of Buildings written notice of such transfer, giving name of owner and date of transfer, said notice to be given within Penalty, thirty days from date of transfer, under penalty of twenty-five dollars fine.

and apartments.

1537 Par. 72. Every tenement house or apartment house shall be inspected immediately after its completion, and after alterations, repairs or changes have been made, and at least once every year thereafter, by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and a report of every such inspection shall be made and filed

Inspections of tenements and apartments

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in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record thereof shall be made in books kept for that purpose under regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings.

Defects and impairments.

Par. 73. If defects or impairments shall be found at any such inspection, the Inspector of Buildings shall determine what changes or repairs shall be made, and the owner or person managing or controlling the building in question shall thereupon make the changes or repairs as required, and in case such changes are not made within thirty days, both the owner and the person managing or controlling the building shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every day thereafter that. such changes or repairs shall not be made; provided, however, that the thirty day period limiting the liability shall be extended by the Inspector of Buildings whenever in his judgment it is necessary for the proper completion

Penalty.

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## LODGING HOUSES AND HOTELS.

of such changes or repairs.

Section 46.

Application of provisions of section.

PAR. I. Section 46 of this Article shall apply to all lodging houses and hotel buildings erected after the date from which this Article takes effect, and shall not apply to such buildings erected before said last-mentioned date, except as especially provided herein.

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Location, height and size. PAR. 2. The location of lodging houses and their height and size shall conform to the provisions of Paragraphs 2 to 10, inclusive, of Section 45 for tenements.

1542 PAR. 3. The height of stories, the courts, General reshafts, basements, halls, stairways and entrances, artificial light and the use of wall paper in lodging houses and hotel buildings shall conform to the provisions of Section 45 of this Article for tenement and apartment houses.

quirements apartments.

1543 PAR. 4. The ventilation and windows in lodging houses shall conform to the provisions of Section 45 of this Article for tenements.

Ventilation and windows.

1544 Par. 5. Every room used as a sleeping room in a hotel or lodging house shall have not less than 700 cubic feet of air space for each person, and every such room shall have an exit to a public hallway without passage through an intermediate room.

Minimum air space for each occupant in sleeping rooms.

1545 PAR. 6. Every public hallway in a hotel Public hallshall be lighted and ventilated by windows opening directly to a street, alley, court or vard. Not less than 18 square feet of glass area shall be required in such windows in 1546 each story, and at least one window shall be Glass area of windows. 5 feet 6 inches high.

1547 PAR. 7. Every bedroom in a hotel shall Bedrooms. be lighted and ventilated by a window or windows opening directly to a street, alley, court or vard, and the total area of such a window or windows shall be equal to onetenth of the floor area of the room. At least one window in every such room shall have not less than 12 square feet of area, and the top of it shall be not less than 7 feet 6 inches above the floor.

Bathrooms and water closets. PAR. 8. All bathrooms and water closets shall be lighted and ventilated by windows opening directly to a street, alley, court, yard or shaft. No such windows shall be less than I foot wide between stop beads nor have less than 3 square feet of area.

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Isolation room— when required.

PAR. 9. Every lodging house having accommodations for more than twenty persons shall be provided with an isolation room on the top floor, with not less than 1,000 cubic feet of air space. It shall be ventilated by a louvred skylight in the roof, and its walls, floor and ceiling shall be made water-proof. The room shall have a water closet for its own service, entirely separated by partitions extending to the ceiling, which shall be likewise of water-proof construction. Bathrooms shall have windows opening to a street, alley or yard, having an area not less than one-eighth of the floor area in the isolation room, and not less than 3 square feet in

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ments for.

-Require-

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Alterations, repairs and changes. the water closet.

PAR. 10. No lodging house or hotel erected prior to or subsequent to the date from which this Article takes effect shall be altered or repaired, and no other building shall be changed to be used as a lodging house or hotel, except such alterations, repairs and changes shall be made to conform to the provisions of Section 46 of this Article.

1552

Inspections.

PAR. 11. Every lodging house and hotel shall be inspected immediately after its completion, and after alterations, repairs or changes have been made, and at least once

every year thereafter, by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction, and a report of every such in-Reports of inspections. spection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and a record thereof shall be made in books kept for that purpose under the regulations formulated by the Inspector of Buildings.

1554 PAR. 12. If defects or impairments shall be found at any such inspection, the Inspector of Buildings shall determine what changes or repairs shall be made, and the owner or person managing or controlling the building in question shall thereupon make the changes or repairs as required, and in case such changes are not made within thirty days, both the owner and the person managing or controlling the building shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than 1555 \$100.00 for each and every day thereafter that such changes or repairs shall not be made; provided, that the thirty-day period limiting the liability may be extended by the Inspector of Buildings, in writing, whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary for the proper

Defects or impairments.

Penalty for failure to re-pair defects.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

SECTION 47.

1556 Par. i. The provisions of this Article Grain elevators shall not apply to what are known as grain The location and construction of such buildings shall be subject to such conditions as the Inspector of Buildings may re-

completion of such changes or repairs.

Grain elevators
—proviso.

quire. No grain elevator shall be constructed so as to endanger surrounding property.

1557

Exhibition buildings.

PAR. 2. Buildings erected for exhibtion purposes not more than two stories high may have more than 20,000 square feet of floor area in single rooms; but such buildings shall be subject to such conditions as the Inspector of Buildings may require to safeguard public interests.

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Modifications of provisons of Article. PAR. 3. With the approval of the Mayor the provisions of this Article may be modified for the construction of such buildings by the Inspector of Buildings.

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Storage of hazardous articles—buildings for.

PAR. 4. All buildings constructed for the storage (in quantity) of articles designated as specially hazardous in the classification of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shall be separated from all other buildings by a space of not less than 100 feet. No such building shall be more than two stories high, and combustible material shall not be used in its construction. No room in such a building shall have a greater area than 300 square feet. and all dividing walls shall be made of brick not less than 12 inches thick.

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---Requirements for. 1561

--Construc-

PAR. 5. The construction of such buildings shall be subject to such conditions as the Inspector of Buildings may require to safeguard public interests.

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Sheds, structures, etc., on wharves. PAR. 6. Any sheds or structures on piers or wharves shall be made of non-combustible material in the construction of the outer walls and roofs thereof, including the doors and

windows, and all such structures shall be equipped with a complete system of piping and hose approved by the Inspector of Buildings to be used in case of fire.

1564

PAR. 7. All smokehouses hereafter erected shall be fire-proof buildings. An iron guard shall be placed over and 3 feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be made of iron. All smokehouses shall be entirely separate from other buildings.

Smokehouses.

1565

PAR. 8. No building shall be constructed or reconstructed, altered or repaired, to be used for any of the following purposes, within the limits of Baltimore.

Buildings to be erected only by authority of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

- The confinement of insane children or adults.
- The distillation of spirits of turpentine or varnish.
- 3. The manufacture of cotton wadding, laps or bats.
- 4. The manufacture of explosives.
- 5. The refining of petroleum or any of its products.
- The rendering of fats, lards and like products.
- 7. A hair factory.
- A lime kiln.
- o. A tannery.
- 10. A refinery.
- 11. An abattoir.
- 12. A glue factory.
- 13. The manufacture of roofing materials of chemical composition.
- 14. Pulverizing charcoal.
- 15. Stock yards.
- 16. Poudrette works.

Unless the construction, alteration and repair thereof exceeding one-quarter of the value of the building be authorized by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Repairs to such existing buildings. PAR. 9. Any repairs not exceeding onequarter of the value of the building may be granted by the Inspector of Buildings where buildings are being used for such purposes at the time of passage of this ordinance. 1566

Notice of application for passage of ordinance for prohibited construction.

Par. 10. And before any ordinance shall be passed authorizing the construction, alteration and repair of such buildings at least ten days' notice shall be given by the person or persons or corporation interested or applying for such authority of his, their or its intended application for the passage of such ordinance by a publication to that effect of at least four insertions in two or more daily newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, specifying therein the lot of ground or premises upon which such building or other structure is to be erected, altered or repaired, and the purposes for which the same is intended to be used in sufficient detail to apprise the property owners or holders in the vicinity of the proposed improvement of the exact location and nature of the same.

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Penalty for violations of provisions of Section. PAR. II. Every offender against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for the first offense and the further sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every day thereafter during the continuance of such violation.

PAR. 12. The following buildings shall Buildings be limited as to location:

Buildings limited as to location:

- I. Hospitals and buildings for treatment of the feeble-minded.
- 2. Sanitariums.
- 3. Livery stables.
- 4. Sale and boarding stables.
- 5. Blacksmith shops.
- 6. Junk shops.
- 7. Brick, tile and terra cotta factories.
- 8. Stoneware and earthenware factories.
- 9. Paint factories.
- 10. Soap factories.
- 11. Candle factories.
- 12. Woodworking factories.
- 13. Lumber yards.
- 14. Planing mills.
- 15. Iron mills.
- 16. Foundries.
- 17. Breweries.
- 18. Distilleries.
- 19. Packing houses.
- 20. Gas works.
- 21. Acid works.
- 22. The manufacture of fertilizers.

PAR. 13. No permit shall be given by the Inspector of Buildings for the erection of any such buildings without the approval of the Mayor, and, if such erection be approved by him, there shall be incorporated in the permit therefor such regulations regarding the location of said building as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Mayor, to properly safeguard the interests of the public. No permit for such buildings shall be issued unless at least ten days' notice of the application

-Mayor to approve permits for.

Section 47, Par. 12-13.

therefor shall be published not less than four times in at least two daily newspapers in Baltimore city, and every such application shall be conspicuously posted upon the property and the application, accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay the cost of such notice and posting.

Water closets in warehouses, factories, etc. PAR. 14. Every warehouse, factory or other place where persons are employed shall be provided with water closet accommodations. Separate accommodations shall be provided for men and women. Such accommodations shall be adequate and easily accessible. All such accommodations shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

1572

## PLUMBING.

SECTION 48.

Permits for —by whom issued. PAR. I. All plumbing or drainage work shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Health, who shall issue permits therefor. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health, upon the issuance of a permit for any work of new installation, altering or repairing of any plumbing or drainage work to at once furnish a duplicate copy of said permit to the Inspector of Buildings, who shall have full power to control any work that shall affect structural conditions of any house or structure of any kind.

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—Inspector to receive copy.

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Rules and regulations for plumbing. PAR. 2. The Inspector of Buildings and Commissioner of Health shall formulate such rules and regulations (not inconsistent with this ordinance) for the work under this sub-

title as shall be necessary for the public safety as affects their separate departments.

1576 PAR. 3. No plumbing or drainage work Applications for shall be constructed, altered or repaired in the City of Baltimore without first making application to and receiving from the Department of Health a permit, which shall be first signed by the Chief Inspector of Plumbing and countersigned by the Commissioner of Health or by his assistant.

1577 PAR. 4. Blank forms of applications shall -Blank forms be furnished by the Department of Health to qualified plumbers. All applications must

1578 be signed by the owner of the premises, or -signing of. his authorized agent and his address written under his signature.

1579 PAR. 5. No plumbing system, no bathtub, wash-bowl, sink, water closet, urinal or other plumbing or drainage fixtures shall be installed, altered, repaired or removed; no drainage connection of any kind shall be made: no sewer, house drain, soil pipe, waste pipe or vent pipe shall be placed, connected, altered, repaired or removed in or about any building or structure within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore, without a permit signed by the Chief Inspector of Plumbing and approved by the Commissioner of Health or his assistant.

Permits from Chief Inspector of Plumbing required.

1580 PAR. 6. Before any plumbing or drainage work is undertaken the master plumber in charge of the work shall notify the Inspector of Plumbing when the work will commence. Such notice shall be made on blanks furnished by the Department of Health.

Commencement of work-notice to Inspector.

Minor repairs excepted.

PAR. 7. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to apply to the repairing of leaks in water pipes, provided there is no interference thereby with the original design of construction.

1581

renalty for previous

PAR. 8. Any person undertaking any plumbing or drainage work before the time stated in such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5.00 for each and every offense

1582

Independent connections into each building.

PAR. 9. Wherever possible, the plumbing and drainage system of every building shall be separately and independently connected (outside the building line of the property to be served without passing through other properties) with a public sewer or a private sewer.

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Excavations on private streets, alles or property.

PAR. 10. All excavation in private streets, private alleys or on private property for sewer or drain connections shall conform to the rules and regulations of the Department of Health relating thereto, and a violation of these rules will subject the offenders to a penalty of \$5.00 and an additional penalty of \$2.00 per day for each and every day thereafter until the rules are complied with; but no fees for inspection shall be imposed.

1584

Penalty.

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Inspection of connections for sewers and cesspools. PAR. II. All connections for sewers and cesspools on private property must be inspected by the Inspector of Plumbing before the trench is filled, whether the pipes have been run within the building line or not, and all appointments for said inspection must be made in advance, in order to avoid delays. Sewer pipes or main drains are not to be raised or

lowered, or otherwise changed, except under the direction of the Inspector of Plumbing Sewer pies and by a permit from the proper department; but the approval of the Commissioner of Health must be obtained in every case. connections with drain pipes or sewers must be made with Y branches and one-eighth or sanitary bends.

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Where a privy well or cesspool Connections is to be connected to a public or private sewer it must be done by means of a pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter and to a point at least 5 feet outside of well. It must be of extra heavy cast-iron, with a sanitary tee in . well, with bell end standing upright, and at least 18 inches of pipe on lower end to project down into water, and the upper end must be extended up as high as the surface of the ground or privy floor, as may be directed, and securely plugged for cleaning-out purposes in case of chokage, all to be put together in the manner herein provided for other castiron pipes.

to puble or private sew-

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PAR. 13. The use of a cesspool as a part of a plumbing and drainage system shall be abandoned as soon as possible after a public sewer is constructed upon any street or alley adjoining the premises in question. use of a privy or privy vault shall likewise be abandoned as soon as possible after a public sewer has been constructed upon any public street, public alley or public way ad-All such Construction of joining the premises in question. vaults and cesspools allowed to be used shall be so constructed that no odor or gasses can escape, either directly where it will be

Cesspools -- when to be abandoned.

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vaults and cesspools.

Abandoned cesspools.

offensive or injurious, or through the fixtures connecting thereto. Every abandoned cesspool shall be emptied, cleaned, disinfected and permanently filled with fresh earth or other material approved by the Commissioner of Health.

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Pipes.

PAR. 14. All pipes in a plumbing and drainage system shall be as straight and as direct between required points as possible.

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Ventialtion by vent pipes. PAR. 15. Every drainage system shall be thoroughly ventilated by lines of vent pipes. Every trap shall be protected from syphonage and back pressure by such ventilating pipes.

1593

Drains for cellar floors.

PAR. 16. Drains for cellar floors connecting to a plumbing and drainage system shall not be permitted unless they can be separately connected to a trap with a permanent water seal.

1594

Sub-soil drains.

PAR. 17. Every sub-soil drain depending upon a public sewer for an outlet shall first discharge into an open catch-basin. No such discharge shall connect inside of the building line to a plumbing and drainage system except by a back-water valve.

1595

Floor or special drains.

-traps for.

PAR. 18. No floor drain or any special drain shall be constructed within a building as part of its plumbing and drainage system unless it is, in the opinion of the Inspector of Plumbing, necessary. No such drain shall be constructed unless it can be provided with a trap in which a water seal can be perma-

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nently maintained.

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PAR. 19. All water supply pipes leading from the city's mains from Water Department's stop at every building must be of galvanized iron, lead or brass, of proper strength and size, both their quality and construction to be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Plumbing, but in no case shall the pipes be smaller than the following schedule: 1/2 inch for a six-room house, exclusive of bath and pantry, and 3/4 inch for larger buildings, and increased in proportion to the requirements of the fixtures contained there-

Water supply pipes; speci-

minimum size of

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in.

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PAR. 20. No water pipes shall be run in Minimum diamany case to any fixture in any building less than 1/2-inch diameter, except short connections to washstand basins or other small fixtures, and in case of a private house or where there is more than one bathroom, pipes for hot and cold water of not less than 3/4 of an inch must be carried to each bathroom with 1/2-inch branches to the various fixtures. The construction and location must be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing from Construction

eter for

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a practical and satisfactory standpoint.

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PAR. 21. All joints of wrought iron or Pipe joints. brass pipe must be made by standard threads and proper fittings, and on lead pipe and where lead and iron or brass are joined, by plumbers' wiped joints, in the former case using brass thimbles at the junction; no cup or flange joints shall be allowed.

1603

Par. 22. In the construction of ranges the connection between water-backs of same

Range, water-back and boiler connections.

and range boilers and other water-heating apparatuses, no pipe less than 3/4 of an inch in diameter shall be used, and every such boiler must be provided with a tube in the cold water pipe extending down to within 6 inches of the bottom of the said boiler. and said tube must not be less than 3% inch in diameter and shall be provided with a hole 1/8 of an inch and not more than 3 inches from the top of said boiler. This tube will carry the cold water down to the proper position in the boiler and prevent its mixing with the hot water stored in the top thereof, and where practicable the top of these boilers should not extend closer than within 12 inches of the ceiling.

1604

Cold water tube.

Inspection and approval of work; penalty. PAR. 23. The construction of this work to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Inspector of Plumbing, with the penalties for violation of these rules of \$5.00 and an additional penalty of \$2.00 for every day they shall be allowed to remain in violation.

1605

Stop cocks or valves.

PAR. 24. There shall be a stop cock or a valve on every main supply at the point where it enters the building, and separate stops for every bath or toilet room on every set of fixtures where they are in sets, or for such fixtures where they are separate, with the exception of kitchen and pantry sinks, which may be controlled by other stops, and in every case there must be a separate stop on each water closet connection and proper provision must be made in every case for draining out the dead water from pipes and other fixtures when the water is turned off.

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Separate stops.

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PAR. 25. If the water pressure is not suf- House supply tanks. ficient to furnish a supply to all the fixtures in a plumbing and drainage system freely and continuously, a house supply tank shall be provided sufficient in size to afford an ample supply of water for all such fixtures at all times. Ample provision shall be made for the supply of such tanks, and if the water pressure is not sufficient, power or hand pumps shall be provided for the purpose in all tenements, apartment houses, lodging houses, hotels, warehouses, buildings used for manufacturing purposes and public or

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water supply for.

store buildings.

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PAR. 26. All such plumbing work as referred to in these rules and regulations shall be done subject to the supervision of the Inspector of Plumbing, under the direction of the Department of Health.

Supervision of plumbing

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PAR. 27. No such plumbing work as is referred to in these rules and regulations shall be performed in any other way than in strict conformity to such orders and directions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Plumbing, with the approval of the Commissioner of Health.

Work subject to orders and directions of Inspector and Commissioner.

1612

PAR. 28. Any master plumber who shall violate any of these rules and regulations shall not be entitled to receive any further permits or have work inspected under any permits he may have already secured, or execute any further work in the City of Baltimore until the said violations shall have been fully corrected and the rules respected. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of

Penalty for violations by Master Plumbers.

Health or other proper officers to refuse him any further permits or inspections until the violations have been corrected.

Work without permit; penalty.

PAR. 29. Any person or persons who individually or through others shall construct. erect, alter or repair such plumbing or drainage in violation of these rules and regulations, without first obtaining such permit. shall be subject to a fine of \$25.00, and if it shall be found that any work covered by these rules and regulations shall be constructed, erected, altered or repaired contrary to these rules and regulations of the Department of Health and in such manner as to be detrimental to health, then the person or persons so offending shall be subject to further fine of \$2.00 for every day that such work shall continue in that condition after receiving notice thereof from the Department of Health. such fines to be collected as other fines for the violation of city ordinances are collected.

1613

1614

Certificate of approval of work.

Continuing penalty for defective

work.

PAR. 30. Whenever such works as herein referred to shall have been done in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of said Inspector of Plumbing to give the master plumber doing said work, a certificate to the effect that said work has been inspected and approved; said certificate shall be signed by the Inspector of Plumbing and by the Commissioner of Health or his assistant.

1615

Notices, certificates and records.

PAR. 31. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Plumbing, under the direction of the Commissioner of Health, to sign and issue all notices and certificates, to keep

a daily record of his work, including all notices and applications received, violations of these rules and regulations, and all other 1617 matters which may pertain thereto; to make Reports. weekly and monthly reports and an annual report of the operations of his office to the Commissioner of Health.

PAR. 32. He or his assistant shall inspect Inspection of building 1618 all houses in course of erection, alteration or repair, and also when complaint is made to the Department of Health of any plumbing 1619

or drainage work done heretofore in or about any house in the city or in any private street, Requirements for. private alley or on private property, as often as may be necessary, and shall see that all plumbing, drainage or sewerage work is done in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

1420 PAR. 33. It shall be the further duty of Work to be the Inspector of Plumbing or his assistant, under the supervision of the Department of Health, to see that all work covered by these rules and regulations is executed by properly qualified persons, under Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, and to report any violations of said Article 4 to the Reports of violations.

done by competent persons.

proper officers for their action.

1622

PAR. 34. The term master plumber, within the meaning of these rules and regulations, is a person who holds a master plumber's certificate, issued by the authority contained in Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, containing his business address. and who represents the industry of

> plumbing and who engages in or works at the plumbing business on his own account

definition of.

or directs other workmen in this line, and who has an established place of business in the City of Baltimore other than his residence or the buildings on which he may be employed. This rule shall not, however, prevent a master plumber from having his store and dwelling combined, provided the store fronts on a public thoroughfare and with proper signs displayed.

1623

1624

Store of.

Certificates of Master Plumbers.

PAR. 35. It shall be the duty of every person desiring to do business as a master plumber, or to engage in conducting the business of plumbing or house drainage work in the City of Baltimore, to exhibit his certificate of competency as a master plumber to the Department of Health, who will then register him in its book to be provided for that purpose, at the Health Department, giving the full name, residence, and place of business. and in case of removal from one place to another in said city, to make change in said register accordingly. It shall be the duty of every such person to display at his or their place of business in a conspicuous place a sign with full registered name or names, and the words, "Registered Plumber" or "Plumbers," in letters not less than two (2) inches in size.

1625

-Signs of

---Residence

of, etc.

1626

Inspections.

PAR. 36. Every plumbing and drainage system shall be inspected immediately after its completion, and before any of the pipes, fixtures, connections or other features of its construction have been enclosed with other materials of construction or covered from view, by the Inspector of Plumbing or by one of his assistants acting under his direc-

tion, and a report of every such inspection

1627

Reports of

shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Health relating thereto.

1629

PAR. 37. If the test fail, or if defects or imperfections of any kind shall be found at any such inspection, the inspector shall determine and direct what shall be done, and the master plumber in charge of the work shall provide the materials and do the work required, and in case such changes are not made and the work so required is not done within thirty days from the date of the written notice of such inspection, the master plumber and the person in charge of the Penalty. work shall be liable to a penalty of \$5.00 for non-compliance therewith and a further penalty of \$2.00 per day for each and every day thereafter that he or they refuse or fail to make the changes or to do the work required.

In case of failure or

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1630

PAR. 38. The plumbing and drainage sys- Inspection tems of every building used as a tenement. apartment house, lodging house, hotel, theatre, public building, warehouse or for manufacturing purposes shall be inspected once each vear.

once a year.

1432

PAR. 30. All material and all workmanship required in the installation of plumbing and drainage systems shall comply with the regulations of the Department of Health and the Inspector of Plumbing in relation thereto.

Material and

1633

Before any portion of the soil, Par. 40. waste or drainage system of any building shall be laid, constructed or altered, there shall be filed by the master plumber with

Plans of systems,

the Commissioner of Health, for the use of the Inspector of Plumbing, a plan thereof showing the said system entire from its connection with the main sewer or cesspool. including its outlets and connections in the building and its extensions up to through roof as ventilator, together with the location of all traps, ventilating pipes, etc., all of which must be recommended by the Inspector of Plumbing and approved by the Commissioner of Health before any portion of the work shall be executed.

1634

Anproval of plans, etc.

1635

Permits required.

No house or premises will be PAR. 41. allowed to be connected with any sewer without a permit first obtained from

Commissioner of Health or City Engineer. as the law may require. The conditions of

said permit must be strictly complied with, and the name of the master plumber who is to execute the work must be written therein.

applies

nection with a private sewer, the written

consent of the owner of said sewer must first be obtained: said connection to be made in conformity with the rules of the Department of Health or the City Engineer, as the case may be, under the supervision of the Inspector of Plumbing and subject to his ap-

whether public or private, wherever ated: but when it is desired to make a con-

to

all

regulation

conditions

1636

-private SCWCT connections.

Inside plumbing alterations

proval if it be on private property, and under the supervision of the City Engineer if it be on public property. The above applies to both new and old property. All plumbers are required to notify the Commissioner of Health of any and all extensions or

alterations of ventilation and drain fixtures

1638

Section 48, Par. 40, 41.

and pipes made inside of buildings, so that the same may be examined.

1639 PAR. 42. All permits for tapping sewers Tapping sewers in private streets, private alleys or private ways which shall be approved by the Commissioner of Health shall be on conditions that the recipient take all risk of damages that may result therefrom and be subject to the supervision and approval of the Inspector of Plumbing.

in private property.

1640 PAR. 43. And the Inspector of Plumbing, under the supervision of the Department of Health, shall regulate the quality, size and kind of materials to be used in the construction of said work.

Quality, size and kind of materials.

1641 PAR. 44. All drain pipes laid in public streets, public alleys or public ways, shall be extra heavy cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, brass or vitrified terra cotta.

Drain pipes
-in public streets. etc

1642 PAR. 45. All drain pipes, sewer pipes, soil pipes or waste pipes laid in private streets, private alleys or private ways. when laid under ground shall be of extra heavy cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, brass or vitrified terra cotta, but no terra cotta shall in any case, whether on public or private prop-1643 erty, be laid in the ground within 5 feet Terra cotta of any building or areaway wall, unless it

-in private streets. etc.

is laid below the level of the foundation thereof, in which case it may be allowed if laid on an approved concrete foundation at least 4 inches in thickness.

Soil, waste and drain pipes.

PAR. 46. All soil, waste and drain pipes of any character, when laid under ground. must be of extra heavy cast or galvanized wrought iron, brass or lead, to a point at least 20 feet away from any building or areaway wall when laid on private property. except in the case of private streets or private alleys, where, if it is laid below the bottom of the cellars of surrounding property, after going 5 feet away from the nearest foundation wall, it may be made of terra cotta, if laid upon solid original ground: and in the cases of marshy or filled-in ground, it must be laid on a concrete footing, as provided in Paragraph 50 of this section. A violation of the above conditions will subject the offender to a penalty of \$5.00 for each violation, and an additional penalty of \$2.00 for each and every day said violation is allowed to remain uncorrected after notice: said penalties to be collected as other penalties for other violations of the foregoing rules and regulations.

1022

Construction of.

1645

Penalties.

1646

Fall of sewer, etc., pipes.

PAR. 47. No house sewer, drain, soil or waste pipe shall be laid with a less fall than I foot in 50 feet, except in extreme cases, when the Inspector of Plumbing, or his assistant, as the case may be. may use some discretion when he or they find it impossible to obtain said fall. All changes in direction to be made by curved pipes or one-eighth or one-sixteenth sanitary bends.

1647

Curves and bends.

1648

Steam exhaust; boiler and drip pipes. PAR. 48. No steam exhaust, boiler blowoff or drip pipe shall be connected with the house drain or sewer. Such pipes must first discharge into a proper condensing tank, and from this a proper outlet to the house

In low pressure steam systems the 1650 condensing tank may be omitted, but the waste connection must be otherwise as above required, and in either case the connection to main sewer must be made on outside of main house traps.

Low pressure steam systems.

All joints in vitrified drain pipes Joints in vitrified 1651 Par. 40. to be made with mortar composed of one part best hydraulic cement and two parts of clean, sharp sand.

PAR. 50. Whenever, in the opinion of the Inspector of Plumbing or his assistant, as in the case of marshy or filled-in ground, he may require a concrete footing of one part hydraulic cement and two parts of sharp sand and five parts of broken stone, brick or other suitable material to a depth of 4 inches, placed under all terra cotta or earthenware drains;

Concrete footings for earthenware drains.

same to be placed in short sections, so that pipes may be thoroughly imbedded in same 1653 before the concrete sets. All joints to be thoroughly swabbed out, as each section of pipe is laid to guard against any particles of the cement projecting on the inside of the drain pipes.

Swabbing of

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PAR. 51. An extra heavy double ventilated running trap of cast or wrought iron of same size as soil or drain pipes, with openings to be carried up to the surface of the ground of the same materials, in one of which will be placed a full size trapscrew ferrule and the other a ventilating opening, all of design in compliance with the rules of the Department of Health and subject to the supervision of the Inspector of Plumbing; said trap shall be placed at an accessi-

from the rear of the building when it forces to the front at the curb line, in which cases

1655

Location of traps.

the vent and clean-out should be carried straight up to the surface. Where this is not possible another location may be selected for the trap, but the vent must be carried a safe distance away from the doors and windows.

ble point if the sewer enters from the rear: trap, when possible, should be placed 20 feet

Inlets for

PAR. 52. Every house sewer or drain shall be provided with a fresh-air inlet on house side of running trap of not less than 4 inches in diameter, of form to be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing, under the directions of the Department of Health: said inlet to be located as far from any door or window as practicable, and to be protected by a suitable perforated cover or return bend, as may be most suitable.

1656

-location of.

1657

Soil pipes un-der build-ings.

1658

Par. 53. When necessary to lay a soil pipe under a building, such pipe shall be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron. In every case where a stack of soil, waste, ventilating or rain-water pipe is constructed on the inside of the outer wall of any building and said pipe is over 40 feet in height, the excess over that limit must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass — that is to say, accounting from top of stack above the roof, measuring down through the building 40 feet, what is known as standard pipe will be allowed to be used, but all the pipe in excess below that point to a point at least 20 feet away from any building or area wall when diameter.

laid on private property, (and if it extends into private or public streets, it must be extended to the curb line, where the main house trap and vent shall be situated.) must be of heavy cast or wrought iron or brass pipe with leaded or screwed joints, properly caulked or screwed together, as the case might be, and shall be so located as to be 1660 readily accessible for inspection. Soil pipe shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter and shall extend above the roof of the house. and at least 15 feet from all windows, and this extension shall be at least 4 inches in

Stacks for soil, etc., nines.

-diameter and exten-

1661 PAR. 54. Where the pipe passes under the Pipe under walls. walls of the house there shall be a relieving arch to prevent the pipe from being broken by settling of walls.

1662 PAR. 55. The weight of cast-iron pipe Weights for used under ground, or wherever else required, shall be what is known as extra heavy and of the following weights per lineal foot:

pipe.

For	2	inches									5½	lbs.
"	3	"						•			91/2	"
"	4	"									13	"
"	5										17	"
		"									20	44
"	7 8	"									27	"
		"									331/2	"
"		"									45	"
"	I 2	"									54	"

Galvanized wrought iron pipes.

PAR. 56. It is to be understood, however. that galvanized wrought iron, brass or lead pipes of approved weight may also be used for waste or ventilating or rain-water conductor pipes when desired, all to be approved by the Chief Inspector of Plumbing.

1663

Coating of pipes

PAR. 57. All iron soil and sewer pipes to be coated outside and inside with asphaltum or red lead. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes, one-eighth or sanitary bends, and all connections with Y branches or Tee Y's. All connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with heavy

1664

Bends and

brass ferrules and plumbers' wiped joints, or extra heavy combination lead and brass

1665 1666

Connections.

Toints.

bends or ferrules full size of iron pipe caulked into the iron with lead. No cup joints will be permitted on any part of the work.

1667

Construction of pipes.

Par. 58. All soil, waste and ventilation pipes shall be constructed inside of buildings, except in special cases of buildings constructed previous to the passage of this law, in which event the consent of the Department of Health must be first obtained.

1668

Deck screws, etc., required

Every soil and waste pipe must be provided with a brass deck screw or trapscrew ferrules at the bottom of each stack before leaving the building, of the following sizes:

1669

for soil pipes, etc:

Par. 60. Those or soil pipes must not be less than 4 inches in diameter, and for waste and rain water pipe not less than 2 inches in diameter, all to be accessible.

1671 PAR. 61. Rain-water leaders, when placed Rain water inside of the outer wall of any house, shall be of iron, lead or brass, with leaded, screwed or wiped joints.

1672 PAR. 62. Leaders must be separately -trans for. trapped with cast-iron running traps so placed as to prevent freezing, and if allowed to enter the main drain must do so outside of the 1673

main house trap. Rain-water leaders must -use of renot be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall any such pipe be used as a leader.

1674 PAR. 63. All joints in cast iron drain, soil, and waste or leader pipes to be thoroughly packed with hemp or oakum, and poured with molten lead and properly caulked.

-Joints of

PAR. 64. All soil, drain, waste and sup-Pipes to be concentrated. 1675 ply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, protected from exposure to frost, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection, either by exposing the pipes to view or by providing a movable covering in every case.

PAR. 65. Every soil, waste or drain pipe, soil, etc. pipes under-ground. 1676 when under ground shall be of extra heavy cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, lead or brass, to a point 20 feet from the nearest building or areaway wall, except as provided for in Paragraph 46 of this section.

No trap shall be placed on or Traps; whe 1677 at the foot of vertical soil or waste or rain pipes.

Flues; prohibited use.

PAR. 67. No brick, sheet metal or earthenware flue shall be used as a sewer or soil pipe ventilator or trap vent. 1678

Fittings.

PAR. 68. All cast iron soil and waste pipe fittings must be Y branches, sanitary tees, one-eighth or long sanitary bends. No short bends or tees will be allowed. All other cast iron fittings must be of sanitary designs. Wrought iron and brass fittings for soil and waste or rain pipe must be of recessed pattern and of sanitary design, and to be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing.

1679

—pattern and designs of. 1680

Cesspool traps

PAR. 69. Cesspool traps for drains, from cellars and areaways, where such appliances are set, must be provided with a cast iron trap beneath them, and when in exposed places must be set at a depth to protect them from freezing, and provision for a permanent water-seal shall be provided.

1681

Soil, etc., pipes—connections with sewer or cesspools.

Par. 70. In every case where soil and waste pipes connect with a sewer or cesspool or public or private stream or harbor, the following rules must be observed: the traps for the various fixtures are connected directly into the stack or within 3 feet thereof and approved traps used, no trap or back ventilating will be required. traps, however, must connect near as possible to the fixtures, and if the traps are at a greater distance than 3 feet, they must each be backed vented as hereinafter provided for other traps. In every case where traps are more than 3 feet from the stack, the vent shall be as follows: The vent for water closet traps to be 2 inches in diameter, and 1682

Vent specifica-

for traps under other fixtures at least 11/4 inches in diameter, providing said vents are not over 25 feet in length, in which case the 11/4 inch vent must be increased to 11/2 inches, and the 2 inches to 21/2 inch or 3 inches, as the case may require; for instance. almost any number of water closet trap vents may be connected into a 3 inch vent stack, and in case of bath tubs and other fixtures a 2 inch main vent will be sufficient for as many as twelve 11/4 inch or even 11/2 inch vents from that many fixtures. These vents may be carried out through the roof Vents separately, or may be connected into the main soil or waste pipe ventilating stacks above the highest fixture; in the latter case, the said stack must be made one size larger, from the point of said connection up to and through roof and general ventilator.

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PAR. 71. In the case of waste or drain pipes of any character to or from any building which may be permitted to discharge their contents on the surface of the ground, if they are over 5 feet in length, they will be required to be trapped and ventilated as other wastes or drains are required to be trapped, but they will not require any back vents except in the case where the fixture is over 8 feet from the line or stack into which they drain, and they must be of the same materials as is provided for other wastes and drains in these rules and regulations.

Waste or drain pipes; traps for.

1686

The size of traps must not be -sizes of less than those given in the following table, and must be of heavy lead, cast iron, brass or earthenware:

290	

## BUILDING CODE.

[1687—1692

Water closets 4 Sinks	
Washtrays 2	
Slop sinks 2	
Urinals 2	
Bathtubs 1	
Basins	¼ inch

Cleanouts.

PAR. 73. And all traps to have a brass trapscrew clean-out of proper size. All traps must have a water seal of at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

1687

Traps.

PAR. 74. All water closets, sinks, basins, washtrays, etc., shall have suitable and approved traps placed as near as practicable to said fixtures.

1688

Water closets outside air ventilation required. PAR. 75. No water closets will be allowed to be constructed in any sleeping-room or any apartment or vault which is not in direct communication with the outside air, by means of a window or air-shaft, having an area of at least 4 square feet for the admission of fresh air and light.

1689

Water closets outside building. PAR. 76. Where water closets are to be placed outside the building the use of straight non-absorbent hoppers will be permitted without flush tanks, but with proper water supply, to be approved by the Chief Inspector of Plumbing.

1690

Waste pipes.

PAR. 77. Waste pipes from bathtubs, washstands and sinks shall not be connected with the trap of a water closet. 1691

Soil pipes—flushing of.

PAR. 78. Means shall be provided for thoroughly flushing all the soil pipes, water closets and urinal fixtures. A separate

flushing tank, or approved flushometer, the

tank to hold at least five gallons of water, must be provided for every water closet, and for urinals at least three gallons, which is constructed for use inside of any building. The flush pipe from the tank to closet must Flush pipes. not be less than 11/4 inch, and urinals 1 inch in diameter and every water closet must have an earthenware bowl with a flushing rim. No long, straight hoppers or offset hoppers or pan, or plunge closets shall be used within any building.

1694 PAR. 79. All water closets shall have a heavy lead or brass floor connection, securely caulked into soil pipe. If lead, by a combination on heavy lead and brass bend or ferrule, with a cast brass floor flange, not less than 1/4 of an inch in thickness, securely soldered to lead, and with a mixture of red and white lead of sufficient thickness to secure a tight joint, when same is bolted to flange of closet, and if the connection is by all brass connection the floor plate must be screwed to the brass ferrule and bolted to the closet flange, as above described.

Water closet and soil pipe connections.

1695 PAR. 80. Where water supply is not ample for proper flushing of water closets, etc., the Inspector of Plumbing may, in his discretion, order the erection of a tank or cistern, into which water may flow at night or into which it may be pumped.

Additional water supply. closets.

1696 PAR. 81. All safes and refrigerators shall be drained by special pipes, but not directly connected with the house drain or main sewer.

Safes and refrigerators —drainage.

Washtrays and sinks.

PAR. 82. Wooden laundry washtrays, kitchen or other sinks are prohibited inside of buildings. They shall be of non-absorbent material.

1697

Notice for inspection. PAR. 83. The Inspector of Plumbing shall be notified promptly in writing by the plumber, and upon blank forms to be provided for that purpose, when the plumbing work in any building is completed and ready for inspection. All inspections shall be made as soon as possible after such notifica-

1698

Inspections and tests.

work in any building is completed and ready for inspection. All inspections shall be made as soon as possible after such notification, using either water, smoke or peppermint test, but no part of the plumbing or drainage work of any building shall be covered or in any manner hidden from view until after such inspection shall have been made and a certificate of approval issued by the Commissioner of Health.

1699

Tests of plumbing sys-

PAR. 84. The entire plumbing and drainage system within the building, and 5 feet exterior thereto, must be tested by the plumber in the presence of the Inspector of Plumbing or his assistant, under a water, peppermint or smoke test, as directed. All pipes must remain uncovered in every part until they have successfully passed the test. The plumber must securely close all openings as directed by the Inspector of Plumbing.

1700

-requirements to facilitate tests.

PAR. 85. The Inspector shall promptly condemn and order the removal of any defective material, or of any plumbing or drainage work done other than in accordance with

1702

1701

Prosecutions.

Condemnation of defective material.

PAR. 86. Prosecution for the infringement of the provisions of these rules and

1708

these rules and regulations.

regulations shall be made by the Commissioner of Health or the Inspector of Plumbing, as may be directed.

## GAS FITTING.

SECTION 49.

1704 PAR. I. All gas fitting, piping, fixtures Inspector to and appliances of all kinds shall be under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings and subject to his approval.

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1706

under Section 49 shall be done or placed in or upon any building, structure or premises without application shall have been first made to and permit obtained from the Inspector of Buildings; said application shall be made upon blanks specially prepared for -Requirethat purpose in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and shall contain full information of the work to be done, and, where necessary, a plat or drawing shall accompany the application describing the outlay of the work, provided that in cases of new building, if the drawings being examined in the Inspector's office for the general building permit show the outlay of gas fitting appliances and the specifications describe the same, then the general permit for building will be sufficient to proceed with the work, but in all other cases of installation, altering, addition or repairing, a

No work or materials embraced Applications for permits.

1707

by this ordinance.

PAR. 3. No installation of any kind in Inspection before confore confo connection with gas piping or fitting shall be enclosed, covered or obscured in any way

special permit shall be obtained, as required

work, etc.

1708

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1712

until the same shall have been inspected, tested and certified to by the Inspector of Buildings.

Rules and regulations for. PAR. 4. Rules and regulations governing gas fitting and appliances shall be formulated by the Inspector of Buildings, who shall submit the same for approval to three practical persons connected with such business, who shall pass upon said rules and regulations within fifteen days after being submitted, otherwise they shall stand as prepared by the Inspector.

Sizes of pipe. PAR. 5. The size of pipe used to be not less than

Diameter of Pipe	Maxium Length of . Pipe in Feet.	Maximum Number of Burners Allowed.	
3/8	20	2	
1/2	30	4	
3/4	50	9	
I		18	
1 1/4	100	32	
I 1/2	150	50	
2	200	103	
21/2	300	180	
3	450	281	
4	600	58o	

Risers, branches, PAR. 6. The minimum size of pipe used for the riser shall be 3/4 inch, for the horizontal branches 1/2 inch, for vertical branches 3/4 inch.

34-inch pipe.

PAR. 7. Not more than 6 feet of 1/4 inch 1711 pipe shall be used for one burner.

Supply pipe.

PAR. 8. The main supply pipe shall start from the front wall of the cellar, wherever practicable, with a T on end, with bottom outlet plugged.

1713 Gas appliances for heating and Heating and cooking apcooking to be attached to a gas existing supply when installed by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. shall not require the permit previous to installation as herein called for, but all such installation by said company shall be reported in writing to the Inspector of Buildings, as will be specified in the rules and regulations to be adopted governing gas fitting and appliances.

installation of.

## ELECTRICAL WORK.

Section 50.

1714 PAR. The drawings accompanying Drawings acevery application for a permit for electrical work and the statements therewith shall indicate the character of the construction. in every particular in which the provisions of the law or ordinance or the rules and regulations of the Inspector of Buildings specifies distinct requirements, as far as it is possible to do so and in form as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings, but drawings need not be submitted where installations are less than 100-16 C. P. lamps or their equivalent. unless specially requested by the Inspector of Buildings.

companying applications.

1715 The drawings shall include a working plan of the floors showing the location of the outlets, distributing boards, switchboards, switches, generators and motors, and the size and run of all wires. They shall also include a vertical feeder diagram.

specifications for drawings.

1716 After final inspection of electric Certificate of wiring, or of any device or apparatus requiring the use of electricity in any building,

Contents of

or other structure, or of the erection and construction of any such wiring, device or apparatus, the Inspector of Buildings shall issue a certificate of inspection to the owner thereof, or to his representative. tificate shall describe the wiring, device or apparatus in question, together with its location and the date of its inspection. shall state that the requirements of the law or ordinance have been complied with, and that at the time of the inspection the wiring device or apparatus appeared to be in good order and safe condition; but the certificate shall not be construed to lessen the liability or responsibility of the owners or the person in charge thereof, nor to attach any liability or responsibility for its safe condition or use to the City of Baltimore. The certificate shall be signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

BUILDING CODE.

1717

Cutting in without certificate prohibited, PAR. 4. No current shall be cut into any installation unless the owner thereof or his representative presents a certificate of inspection signed by the Inspector of Buildings.

1718

Daily lists of installations.

PAR. 5. The Inspector of Buildings shall prepare for the use of Incorporated Electric Power and Electric Contractors daily lists of the electric installation and apparatus which have been inspected and found to comply with all the electrical requirements, giving the certificate number and location and such other information that will be of use to those interested. There shall also be prepared by the Inspector of Buildings a

daily list of all electrical installation and apparatus which have been condemned and 1719

Daily list of condemned apparatus,

found not to comply with city requirements, giving permit number, name and location and such other information that will be of use to the individual interested.

1721 This list shall be placed in the PAR. Department of the Inspector of Buildings. where those who are only personally interested may have access to the same.

Who may in-spect lists.

1722 Electric current may be cut into Par. 7. any installation made by Incorporated Electric Companies engaged in supplying electric service prior to the issuance of certificate of inspection, provided an authorized Electrical Inspector has been on the premises and approved same.

When no certificate re

1723 Temporary certificates are to be Temporary issued by the Inspector of Buildings when in his judgment the circumstances so require.

1724 No generator shall be placed in a room in which a hazardous business or process is carried on, nor in any place where it will be exposed to inflammable gases, dust or other particles of flying material. No generator shall be located in a damp place.

Generators in hazardous places forbidden.

1725 Every generator shall be in-IO. sulated on a floor or base frame, which shall be prepared by painting or filling to prevent absorption of moisture and to insure cleanli-If such isolation is impracticable the Inspector of Buildings may permit its omission, in which case the frame of the generator shall be permanently and effectively grounded.

Floor insulation for generators

Generators— —excessive current. PAR. 11. Every constant, potential generator shall be protected from excessive current by a safety fuse, switch or equivalent device of approved design in each lead wire.

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—makers's name plate. PAR. 12. Every generator shall be provided with a name plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes, and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

1727

---switch-

PAR. 13. Every generator exceeding three K. W. or a potential of one hundred and twenty-five volts shall have an approved switchboard and current and potential indicating devices in circuit.

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Grounds.

PAR. 14. Adequate means shall be provided for indicating grounds.

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Conductors—location of.

Par. 15. Conductors from generators to switchboards, rheostats or other instruments shall be in plain sight or readily ac-They shall have an approved incessible. sulating covering, and they shall be kept so rigidly in place that they cannot come in contact with each other. Bus bars may be made of bare metal. In all other respects such conductors shall be installed with the same precautions as required for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential.

1730

-installation of.

1731

Switchboardsrequirements for.

PAR. 16. The position of every switch-board shall be determined with a view of reducing the danger of fire to a minimum. It shall be made of a non-combustible material, with no current carrying parts within 16 inches of the floor or within 18 inches of the ceiling.

1733

PAR. 17. Every switchboard shall be ac- Switch cessible from all sides with a space of not less than 18 inches in the clear, except it may be placed against a brick or a stone wall when all the wiring and connections are fixed to the face of the board.

boards- to be

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In wiring switchboards the PAR. 18. ground detector, voltmeter and pilot lights shall be connected to a circuit of No. 14 fire and weather-proof covered wire that is protected by a standard fuse block. Such a circuit shall not carry over six hundred watts.

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Instruments and attachments, resistance boxes, equalizers, motor rheostats and other electrical devices shall be mounted on a base of incombustible material not less than % of an inch in thickness.

Every electric motor shall be

Bases of instruments.

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PAR. 20.

heating the wires.

wired under the same precautions required for wiring generators, and for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential. The leads or branch circuits for direct current motors shall be designed to carry a current of fifty per cent. greater than that required by the rated capacity of the motor in alternating current motors the leads or branch circuits shall be designated to carry a current in proportion to style, type or make of the motor, but shall not in any case be less than one hundred per cent. greater than the rated capacity of motor to provide for the overloading of the motor without unduly

Electric motors wiring of.

-leads or branch cir cuits for.

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All motors operating on cir- -fire-proof Par. cuits over two hundred and fifty volts E. M. F., for passenger elevator service, shall be

rooms for.

enclosed in approved fire-proof rooms, and all such motors installed in any place where such motors will be exposed to inflammable gases, dust or other flying particles of materials, must be especially protected against such dangerous contact.

Cut-outs.

PAR. 22. The motor and resistance box shall be protected by a cutout, and controlled by a switch plainly indicating whether "on" or "off." The switch and rheostat shall be located within sight of the motor.

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Ceiling fan motors.

PAR. 23. When combined with ceiling fans, motors shall be hung from insulated hooks, or else there shall be an insulator between the motor and its support.

1740

Automatic circuit breakers on high voltage service. PAR. 24. Each and every service transmitting a current of over two hundred and fifty volts E. M. F., shall be provided with an approved automatic circuit breaker on each outside leg or wire of said service, and shall be placed at a point where the said service enters the building and properly protected.

1741

Current for light and power.

PAR. 25. When current for light and power is taken from primary or secondary batteries the same general regulations shall be observed as apply to similar apparatus fed from generators developing the same potential

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Secondary batteries. PAR. 26. All secondary batteries shall be mounted on non-absorptive, non-combustible insulators, such as glass or thoroughly vitrified and glazed porcelain.

1744 PAR. 27. Transformers shall not be placed Transformers. inside of any building except central or sub-stations in overhead districts of the city. and in underground districts transformers shall not be placed inside of any building except central or sub-stations, unless enclosed in a fire-proof closet subject to the rules of the Inspector of Buildings. Transformers shall not be placed on the outside wall of any building, unless by special permission of the Inspector of Buildings.

All outside wires shall have an Outside wiring insulation of. 1745 Par. 28. approved insulating covering. All the wires shall have an insulation equal to that of the conductors they confine.

1746 PAR. 29. Every building in which electric wiring is installed shall have an independent service from the street or alley unless otherwise permitted by the Inspector of Buildings.

Independent service in buildings.

1747 PAR. 30. Outside wires shall be placed so Outside wires; that moisture cannot form a cross connection between them, and not less than a foot apart, if practicable, and not in contact with any substance other than their insulating supports.

placing of.

1748 PAR. 31. Service blocks shall be covered Service blocks. over their entire surface with at least two coats of water-proof paint.

1749 All wires shall be supported by means of petticoat insulators of glass or por-Porcelain knobs or cleats and rubber hooks shall not be used.

Supports for

1750 All outside wires shall be Splicing of outside wires. spliced or joined so as to be both mechanic-

ally and electrically secure without solder. The joints of outside wires shall then be soldered to insure preservation, and covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors. All joints shall be soldered, even if made with some form of patent splicing device.

Wires entering buildings.

PAR. 34. Where they enter buildings all outside wires shall be mechanically protected and have drip loops on the outside, and holes through which the conductors pass shall be bushed with non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes slanting upward toward the inside.

1751

Telegraph and telephone wires. PAR. 35. Telegraph, telephone and other similar wires shall not be placed on the same cross-arm with electric light or power wires. and when placed on the same pole with such wires the distance between the two inside pins of each cross-arm shall not be less than 26 inches.

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Metallic cable sheaths .

PAR. 36. The metallic sheaths on cables shall be premanently connected to "earth."

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Wire, minimum for outside lines. PAR. 37. No wire smaller than No. 12 B. & S. hard drawn copper shall be used on any outside lines, except that No. 16, twisted in pairs for service wires, may be used from a distributing pole when the distance is not more than 150 feet.

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Insulation of

PAR. 38. All telephone, telegraph, district messenger, call bell and fire and burglar alarm wire shall be insulated.

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Spacing of wires.

PAR. 39. The distance between electric wires of different classes shall be as regulated by the rules and regulations of the Inspector of Buildings.

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Section 50, Par. 33-39.

PAR. 40. The distance between fastenings Spacing of fastenings. 1757 on poles shall be as approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

1758 PAR. 41. All aerial and underground con-Lightning ductors which are directly connected to aerial, telegraph, telephone and other similar wires shall be provided with some approved protective device or lighting arrestor, which shall be located as near their point of entrance to a building as possible, and not less than 6 inches from curtains or other inflammable material. The ground

wire or the protective device shall be made -grounding of. 1759 of copper not smaller than No. 16 "B. & S." It shall have an approved rubber insulating covering and it shall run in as straight a line as possible to a good, permanent ground, to be made by connecting to a water pipe system.

1760 The grounding of all overhead Grounding of and underground wires shall be subject to the rules of the Inspector of Buildings.

1761 PAR. 43. In alternating current secondaries Neutral wire and tap. of a three-wire system the neutral wire of the distributing system shall be grounded. transformers, secondaries, etc., shall be provided with a neutral tap or connection permanently grounded, and grounded once in every 500 feet for underground systems.

1762 The ground connections for Par. 44. central stations, transformers. sub-stations and banks of transformers, shall be made through metal plates buried in coke below permanent moisture level, and connection shall also be made to all available under-

Ground connec-

ground piping systems. For individual building services the ground connection may be made the same way, or it may be made to water piping systems running into the building. This connection may be made by carrying the ground wire into the cellar and connection on the street side of meters, main cocks, etc., but connection shall never be made to any pipes which form part of a gas service. All such ground wires shall be of same size and carrying capacity as neutral wire grounded.

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Grounding individual building services.

Inside wires.

PAR. 45. Inside wires shall not be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. except as otherwise provided. Tie wires shall have an insulation equal to that of the conductors they contain.

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Circuits for heating apparatus. PAR. 46. All heating apparatus of any description must be attached to an independent branch circuit of its own, unless otherwise specially permitted by the Inspector of Buildings.

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Splicing of inside wires.

PAR. 47. All inside wires shall be spliced or joined so as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. They shall then be soldered to insure preservation, and the joint shall be covered with an insulation equal to that of the conductors.

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Wires in con-

PAR. 48. There shall be no splicing of wires in concealed work of any character. except it be made in an iron box and that box placed in an accessible place.

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Stranded wires. PAR. 49. Stranded wires shall be soldered before being fastened under clamps or binding screws, and when they have a con-

ductivity greater than a No. 12 B. & S. copper wire they shall be soldered, even if made with some form of patent splicing device.

17681/All inside wires shall be separated from con- Insulation of tact with walls, floors, timbers or partitions through which they may pass by non-com-• bustible, non-absorptive, insulating tubes, such as glass or porcelain. Bushings shall be long enough to bush the entire length of the whole in one continuous piece.

inside wires -by tubes.

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Par. 50. All inside wires, except wires concealed in conduits, shall be kept free from contact with gas, water or other metallic piping, or any other conductors or conducting material which they may cross, by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor, creating a separation of at least I inch. They shall be so placed in wet places that an air space will be left between conductors and pipes in crossing of at least I inch.

-from metal pipes, etc.

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All electric light and power 51. wires or any wires entering the building from an outside service in elevator shafts shall be encased in approved metal conduits. No push button for bells, gas lighting circuits or the like shall be placed in the same wall plate with a switch controlling electric light or power wiring. Where possible switch boxes shall be put in place before the plastering is done. No wires for bells, gas lighting or signal systems shall be permitted to run in the same tube or elevator cables with electric light and power wires.

Electric light and power wires—man -manner of wir-

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In breweries, packing houses, PAR. 52. stables, cold storage buildings and in all other buildings specially subject to moisture

when to be run open.

Electric light
and power
wires—
—when on
cleats and in
mouldings.

and acid fumes or to any dust of a combustible nature, electric light and power wires shall be run open. In all other buildings used for manufacturing purposes, and in dwellings, apartment houses, tenements, lodging houses, hotels, office buildings and warehouses, they may be run on porcelain cleats, or in wood mouldings, when in dwellings where mouldings or approved steel conduits shall be used. Basements and cellars of all other buildings approved steel conduits shall be used.

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wiring of in certain buildings.

PAR. 53. In old buildings which are used or altered to be used as dwellings, and apartment houses having accommodations for not more than four families, and with or without stores or other business places in the basement or first floor, electric light and power wires may be concealed on porcelain cleats in tubes, and when in bath or storage rooms, approved metal conduits shall be used.

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Underground service tubes. PAR. 54. Where an underground service enters a building through tubes, the tubes shall be tightly closed at the outlets to prevent gas from entering the building through such channels.

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Lead covered wires.

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PAR. 55. Lead covered wires or cables shall not be carried through the walls into a building unless they are encased in underground conduits. The lead covering of the wires and cables used in such service shall not exceed more than 24 inches or, in the discretion of the Inspector, beyond the end of the conduit, the same shall not end in a wet or damp place or where they will be liable to mechanical injury, or where they will not be easily accessible. All combustible ma-

terial shall be kept from their immediate vicinity. The lead sheath of wires or cables shall not under any condition be carried Safety precau-1776 near enough to switches, lamps, etc., for persons to readily touch the lead covering or any part of the devices that form a portion of the circuit. From a point where the lead ceases to the cut-outs or switches, the insulated conductor from which lead covering has been stripped shall be properly supported by approved insulators or otherwise properly protected. No service wires shall 1777

lead-covered wires.

be run through any walls from one building Service wires. to another. All service wires for underground service shall be encased in underground conduits.

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A switch shall be placed on Par. 56. every service wire, either overhead or underground, in a readily accessible place, and as near as possible to the point where the wire enters the building, the location and protection to be as approved and directed by the Inspector of Buildings. It shall not be more than 7 feet above the floor and shall not be placed in an unoccupied portion of the building. It shall not be placed in the immediate vicinity of combustible material or where it will be exposed to inflammable gases, dust or other particles of flying materials. be mounted on slate, marble, porcelain or

-switches on.

-prohibited placing of such switches.

1780

building.

PAR. 57. No switch shall be a single pole, except when the circuit which it controls supplies not more than six sockets with an equivalent of not more than 330 watts.

some other approved material and shall be arranged to disconnect all the wires in the

Switches flush and snap. Where flush switches are used they shall be enclosed in iron boxes. Snap switches shall be mounted on a porcelain sub-base for open cleat or knob work, or on a hard wood sub-base for moulding work.

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Fuses.

PAR. 58. Fuses shall be double pole and shall be mounted on marble, slate, porcelain or other approved material.

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—for service wires and in circuits.

PAR. 59. A fuse shall be placed in every service wire at the point where it enters the building. A fuse shall also be placed in circuit at each point where the cross-section or the conductor decreases in mains and feeders.

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—to protect generators and branch circuits. PAR. 60. A fuse shall also be placed so as to protect every generator or motor. A fuse shall also be placed so as to protect every branch circuit.

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Tampering with electrical apparatus. PAR. 61. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to unduly tamper with any electric current, carrying device or wire, or with any fuse or safety device of any kind or any substitute or improper device that may have been improperly placed there, under penalty of \$25.00 fine or imprisonment of not less than 30 days in Jail.

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Arc lamps.

Penalty.

PAR. 62. Arc lamps used for outside purposes on streets or alleys may be suspended as approved by the Board of Estimates. Inside of buildings arc lamps shall be placed not less than 7 feet between bottom of lamp and floor, provided the same has the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, and they shall be suitably protected and carefully isolated from inflammable material.

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Hand feed arc

PAR. 63. Hand feed arc lamps of all types shall be operated by competent men

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Section 50, Par. 57—63.

when in service. Every such lamp shall be provided with a double pole enclosed switch at the lamp, with high grade approved cored Every such lamp used in a theatre shall be of the box type, protected by a spark arrester.

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No open arc lamp shall be used Open arc lamps. Par. 64. in any public hall or place of amusement. All such lamps shall be provided with a hood or projection not less than 12 inches to protect the lamp from coming in contact with scenery The spark arrester shall be or curtains. made of mica or of a wire screen mesh composed of not less than eighteen wires to the All arc lamp rheostats shall -Rheostats for. square inch. be protected by wire screens in such a manner as to protect surrounding woodwork. scenery, curtains, etc., which may come in contact with them from overheating.

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65. When any portion of an arc lamp extends above the ceiling line the opening shall be lined with a double box, made of No. 16 iron with an air space of not less than % of an inch between the inner and outer box on all sides, the lamp to be suspended from the inner box.

-above ceiling line.

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PAR. 66. Not more than two outlets shall Outlets in be permitted in any one circuit when the number of lights is unknown.

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PAR. 67. The dead and discarded wires of Dead and discarded any system shall be removed from a building or poles where live electric light or power circuits remain in service.

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All electric installation shall be Good repair required. Par. 68. kept in good repair and free from grounds.

Alteration of apparatus after inspection forbidden.

PAR. 69. Fuses shall not be altered or removed after inspection; no device, apparatus or attachment thereto shall be changed after inspection; no wires or other apparatus shall be attached or in any manner connected with an electric system after it has been inspected without a permit therefor, and no material, device, apparatus or detachments thereto which have been rejected by the Inspector of Buildings, or by an inspector acting under his direction shall be used.

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Inspection of work required.

Every installation of electric 70. wires, or of any device or apparatus requiring the use of electricity in any building or other structure, shall be inspected immediately after work of installation is completed by the Inspector of Buildings, or an inspector acting under his direction. construction which must be covered or hidden from view before the work of installation is completed, so that its proper inspection will be obstructed, shall be inspected during the progress of the work. No portion of any such installation shall be covered or hidden from view before it has been inspected.

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Inspection of covered work.

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Defective work or apparatus. PAR. 71. If any electric wiring or any device or apparatus requiring the use of electricity in any building or structure shall be defective or out of repair, or is suspected of being so, the Inspector of Buildings, or an inspector acting under his direction, shall inspect such construction.

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Inspections regulation of. PAR. 72. All inspection of electrical work and wiring, and of devices and apparatus requiring the use of electricity, shall be made

in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Inspector of Buildings thereto. If tests are required, the electrical contractor or the person in charge of the work shall make the tests in the presence of the Inspector. A report of every such inspection shall be made and filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings.

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PAR. 73. If the tests fail, or if defects or impairments of any kind shall be found at any such inspection, or if repairs are needed the Inspector of Buildings shall determine and direct what shall be done, and the electrical contractor or the person in charge of the work, or the owner or his representative, shall provide the materials and do the work If such materials are not prorequired. vided and the work required is not done within thirty days of the written notice of such inspection. the electrical contractor and the person in charge of the work, and the owner and his representative, shall severally be liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for non-compliance therewith, and \$25.00 per day for each and every day thereafter that he refuses to provide the materials to do the work as required. The Inspector of Buildings may extend the thirty day period, if, in his judgment more than thirty days is required to furnish the materials or to do work as required.

Failure of tests.

Remedy of defects or impairments; penalty for failure.

1800

PAR. 74. If, in his judgment, the defects or repairs that are needed are such that the safety of the building or of other buildings is endangered. he shall notify the electrical contractor or the person in charge of the

Emergency action in cases of danger. work, or the owner or person in charge of the building, in writing, and if, in his judgment, it is necessary, he may condemn the wiring or the device or the apparatus in question, and order its removal or the discontinuance of the current. If the wiring, device or apparatus in question is not removed as required, or the current is not discontinued, the Inspector of Buildings may proceed as in the case of dangerous or partially destroyed buildings, as provided in

Section 16 of this Article.

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Summary action by Inspector.

Where requirements of Code may be suspended.

The Inspector of Buildings 75. shall have the authority to exempt from the operation of the provisions of this sub-division of this Article in relation to inspections, any building or group of buildings, the electric light and power equipment of which are in regular charge of a competent electrician, such exemption shall be only for a stated period to be named in a certificate to be issued by the Inspector of Buildings, not exceeding six months, and may, after examination by the Inspector of Buildings, be renewed from time to time, and such certificate of exemption may be revoked at any time by the Inspector of Buildings.

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Obstructions to inspection —removal of. PAR. 76. The Inspector of Buildings shall have power to remove any obstruction or covering necessary to the complete inspection of any defective electrical construction, or construction suspected of being so, and if such construction is found to be defective or in need of repair, a lien for the expense of removing such obstructions or covering may be created and enforced in the same way as provided in Section 16 of this Article.

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PAR. 77. The erection and construction of electric wires, or of any device or apparatus contemplating the introduction or use of electricity over or upon any avenue, street, alley or other public property, shall be inspected by the Inspector of Buildings, or by another inspector under his direction. such inspection shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Inspector of Buildings.

Electric wires upon streets,

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No wires for electric light. PAR. 78. power, telephone, telegraph, call service, nor for any other purposes, shall be attached to any roof, chimney, fire-escape or cornice of any building or structure of any kind, and when aeriel lines run over private property, they shall have a clearance between any roof or platform of any kind of not less than eight (8) feet, and in no case shall any such wire be within 3 feet of any structure or part thereof, except where a wire enters a building for uses in said house.

Aerial lines not to be attached to roof, chimney, fire escape or cornice.

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PAR. 79. All wire or wires of any system attached to a pole on any street, lane or alley, shall be attached by means of standard approved glass or porcelain insulators, supported on a standard cross arm, excepting telephone and telegraph distributing poles having ring system and telephone, telegraph and like aerial cables, but shall be attached to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings.

Porcelain insulators for street wiring.

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Par. 80. Every owner or persons manag- Inspectionsing or controlling the management of any building in which electric wiring devices or apparatus of any kind are installed, who

penalty for obstructing.

shall refuse to permit the inspection herein provided, or who shall interfere with such inspection, or shall fail to afford the means for such inspection, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each and every violation thereof.

Materials and

PAR. 81. All materials and all work required in the installation of electric wiring devices or apparatus of any kind shall comply with the regulations of the office of the Inspector of Buildings in relation thereto.

1808

Central and sub-stations exceptions as to. PAR. 82. The provisions of this ordinance, under the sub-title of "Electrical Work," shall not apply to central or sub-stations with a capacity of over 2,500 K. W.

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Rules and regulations.

PAR. 83. The Inspector of Buildings shall make rules and regulations for electrical work and materials not inconsistent with this ordinance.

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# MOTION PICTURE MACHINES AND LAMPS.

SECTION 51.

Equipment for-

PAR. 1. All motion picture machines shall be required to be equipped as follows:

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—automatic shutter re ouired. PAR. 2. All machines shall be equipped with an automatic device or shutter which will effectually cut off all rays of light from the lamp on the film.

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-requirements for shutter. PAR. 3. This automatic device or shutter shall be so constructed that it will act under all conditions when the speed of the film passing in front of lens is less than 50 feet per minute.

PAR. 4. A suitable shield shall be provided and attached to each and every machine that will effectually protect the film from the rays of the lamp; this shield shall cover the space between the shutter or automatic device to the upper magazine, and from shutter or automatic device to base of machine in such manner that no portion of the film shall be exposed to the rays of the lamp, except through the aperture for showing the picture when the automatic device or shutter is up.

Shields for

PAR. 5. Each and every machine shall be provided with a suitable fire-proof box or magazine for both upper and lower reels, with approved take-up gearing and the openings in the magazine for the film shall be provided with some efficient device to prevent the flames following the film into magazines.

Magazine for reels.

1816 The lamp, if electric, gas or oil, Par. 6. shall be enclosed in a suitable iron box with a gravity shutter to completely shut off all rays of light passing through lens, and shall have a ventilated hood; this hood shall be lined with a fire-proof insulating material, and the bottom of box shall be lined with same material; the backs of all boxes shall be effectually closed, all doors shall have spring hinges, and the apertures for the wires and hose shall be properly bushed and pro-No acetylene gas shall be used in any way for operating picture machines. No inflammable material or insulation shall be carried into this box.

Lamp—appurtenances for use with.

PAR. 7. All rheostats and resistance coils shall be properly protected with close mesh iron screens or guards.

Rheostats and coils.

Fire-proof room or cabinet for. PAR. 8. No machine for moving pictures can be operated in any other way than in a fire-proof room or cabinet.

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### REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION 52.

Requirements for such buildings. PAR. 1. Every building which is moved from one position to another shall conform to all the requirements of this Article for a new building of similar construction in the proposed location.

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Use for new purposes.

PAR. 2. No such building shall be used for a new purpose after its removal, unless it shall conform to the requirements of this Article in relation to the new use proposed.

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Over streets, alleys, etc..

PAR. 3. The removal of any building from one location to another, over street, alley or other public property, shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the office of the City Engineer.

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Over private property.

PAR. 4. No building shall be moved from one location to another over private property without the consent of the owner thereof or his representative.

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Frees and improvements not to be injured. PAR. 5. No tree or other improvement upon private property shall be removed, injured, used or disturbed in the removal of a building from one location to another without the consent of the owner thereof or his representative

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Same as to those on public property. PAR. 6. No tree, post, pole or other street construction outside of the building line shall be removed, injured, used or disturbed in the removal of a building from one loca-

tion to another without the consent of the owner of the adjoining property or of his representative.

## TEMPORARY AND DETACHED STRUCTURES.

SECTION 53.

PAR. I. Sheds may be erected for the storage of materials, for the shelter of workmen or animals from sun and rain, for cutdoor manufacturing and for temporary purposes, subject to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of this sub-division of this Article, and they shall not be constructed for any other purpose.

Purposes for which erection allowed.

PAR. 2. Sheds must not be over 15 feet high, and they shall not be lathed or plastered or otherwise finished as for a habitation.

Height of, etc.

PAR. 3. When made of wood or any combustible material a shed shall not be placed within 10 feet of any other structure.

Wood, etc., sheds.

PAR. 4. No shed shall have an area of more than 2,500 square feet.

Maximum area.

PAR. 5. Shed walls and shed roofs, erected within the fire limits, except for temporary purposes, shall be made entirely of incombustible materials.

Walls and roofs of.

PAR. 6. Small houses and sheds made of wood, required for offices or for the storage of tools or materials during the erection of any building or other construction, may be constructed on the premises or on adjoining premises, but no such construction shall be

Temporary sheds pending construction work. erected upon a street or alley, or other public property, without the approval of the Inspector of Buildings and of the City Engineer.

Location, inspector to approve.

PAR. 7. The location of platforms, stands, observation seats and other temporary structure made of wood, shall be approved by the Inspector of Buildings, and shall be stated in the permit therefor.

1831

Construction of sheds.

PAR. 8. The construction of all such structures shall be inspected and approved by the Inspector of Buildings, or by and inspector acting under his direction.

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#### SIGNS.

Section 54.

Support and location of.

all he supported from 1833

No sign shall be supported from Par. 1. the sidewalk or from a point outside the Signs may be carried upon the front of a building or suspended therefrom; but no such sign projecting into street or alley shall be placed within 10 feet of the sidewalk, nor extend more than 2 feet beyond the street or alley line, except that electric signs may be permitted to extend over 6 feet beyond the building line at all locations approved by by the Board of Estimates or covered by special ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, except Baltimore street, from Liberty street to Jones' Falls. On the said part of Baltimore street electric signs may be permitted to extend beyond the building line to the same extent as the cornice or fire-escape.

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Special cases.

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Par. 2. Every sign shall be substantially Supports-The construction and hanging of the sign shall be in accordance with such requirements of the Inspector of Buildings as may apply generally in building construction, and a factor of safety of six is to be used in connecton with the hangings, fastenings and connections.

safety.

1836

PAR. 3. Every sign higher than 20 feet Metal signs from the street shall be made entirely of metal. Vertical signs may be permitted, subject to the revocation of the permit on proper objection from the adjoining property owners, due notice of such objection being given to the party to whose sign objection is made, not less than ten days in advance of the revocation of the permit, such vertical sign being permitted if the sign letters are mounted on a wire grille or an angle iron framework, and provided that the sign shall be installed within the middle third of the building, unless the building be upon a street corner.

when re-quired; vertical signs.

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PAR. 4. Signs projecting more than 2 feet Pivoting of from the building line are to be pivoted so that they may be swung flat against the building quickly, if required by the Fire Department. No part of a sign shall be so placed as to interfere with the ingress and egress from the windows in case of fire. Every electric sign shall be provided with a switch on the outside of the building for the use of the Fire Department in case of fire.

signs and miscellaneous requirements.

1838

PAR. 5. All signs, whether electric or Franchise fee otherwise, shall be subject to a minor privi-

lege franchise to be issued by the Inspector of Buildings, the charge for the franchise being at the rate of five (\$5.00) dollars for 2 feet or less of projection from the building line, and ten (\$10.00) dollars for all over 2 feet of projection.

Permits for signs.

Applications for permits.

PAR. 6. The Inspector of Buildings may issue permits for signs, subject to the later confirmation by the Board of Estimates, providing that the signs are constructed and maintained in accordance with the provisions thereof. Every application for a sign projecting more than 2 feet from the building line, other than an electric sign, shall be subject to a permit only on the approval of the Board of Estimates. Electric signs that do not come within the provisions of this section may be the subject of a special ordinance by the Mayor and City Council

1839

Signs and banners for advertising.

PAR. 7. Signs and banners desired for the advertising of public exhibitions. assemblages or meetings, or of candidates for office during political campaigns, or for other temporary purposes, may be suspended over streets or alleys or other public property for a period of not exceeding thirty days, and permits for such signs may be issued by the Inspector of Buildings at his discretion, subject to the later confirmation of his action by the Board of Estimates.

1840

Signs on roofs.

PAR. 8. Electric signs on roofs being within the property line are to be exempt from the provisions of this section in regard to regulations by the Board of Estimates, but are to be in every respect subject to the approval of the Inspector of Buildings as regards the safety of construction.

1841

Section 54, Par. 5—8.

1842 PAR. 9. No sign shall be placed on a roof Roof signs to be of metal. of any structure except it be constructed of metal, and such construction shall be of open mesh work, and entirely approved in construction and fastenings by the Inspector of Buildings.

1843 PAR. 10. No fence, wall or structure of any kind shall be erected for advertising in any way without a permit from the Inspector of Buildings. No such advertisement shall be above the height of twenty (20) feet above ground.

Advertising fences, walls,

1844 PAR. 11. No privy, chicken house or Privy well or chicken pigeon house shall be constructed within or attached to any other building. No manure pit shall be attached to any building other than a stable. No permit shall be issued for any construction named in this section without the same shall first be approved by the Commissioner of Health.

houses

1845 PAR. 12. A fence, hedge or wall upon a property line shall be erected and maintained at the joint expense of the owners of the two adjoining properties. It may, however, be erected by either owner, in which case the other owner shall pay one-half the expense thereof, but not necessarily to exceed thirty cents per lineal foot of the fence, hedge or wall so constructed.

Party fences, hedges, or walls.

1846 PAR. 13. No wood fence shall be constructed Wood fences height of. over 8 feet high, unless specially permitted by the Inspector of Buildings.

1819

## FRAME BUILDINGS.

SECTION 55.

Foundation footings.

PAR. I. The footings for foundation walls for frame buildings, built on the ground, shall be laid not less than 3 feet below the lowest surface of the ground.

Walls of.

PAR. 2. The walls shall be made of rubble stone, brick or concrete, and shall extend at least to the bottom of the sill.

Stone foundations; concrete; brick. PAR. 3. If the foundation walls are made of stone, they shall be not less than 18 inches thick at the bottom of the sill. If they are made of concrete, they shall be not less than 12 inches thick to the bottom of the sill. If they are made of brick, they shall be not less than 13 inches thick to the surface of the ground and 9 inches thick from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the sill.

First story walls.

PAR. 4. If the first story wall is a brick wall, the foundation wall shall be 13 inches thick to the bottom of the first floor beams and 9 inches thick in the first story. If the first story wall is made of concrete, it shall be not less than 10 inches thick. If the first story wall is made of stone, it shall not be less than 18 inches thick.

Footings.

PAR. 5. All footings shall be not less than 8 inches thick and 6 inches wider than the walls.

Brick and concrete walls. PAR. 6. Brick and concrete walls, faced with ashlar, shall be increased in thickness not less than 4 inches more than otherwise required in this section.

1852

1851

Section 55, Par. 1—6.

1853 PAR. 7. Recesses for stairways or shafts Recesses for may be made in masonry walls, but no wall back of a recess shall be less than o inches thick, and no recess shall be more than 8 feet wide.

stairways and shafts.

1854 The bottom of a sill in a frame Par. 8. building shall be not less than 2 feet above the ground, unless the first story is used for business purposes.

PAR. 9. The construction may be made Character of 1855 with a timber framing of posts, girts, plates, rafters, or it may be made the ordinary balloon framing.

PAR. 10. In either case the floor joists and Joists, studding and rafters. 1856 the studding and rafters shall not be less than 2 inches thick.

PAR. II. In a frame building the roof Roofs; shafts and stair 1857 shall be finished with incombustible ma-The dumb-waiter and other shafts may be constructed with wood walls, and the stairs may be arranged in any way and without especially constructed enclosure walls.

ways.

1858 PAR. 12: Trimmer and header beams around openings in floors shall be increased in thickness sufficiently to carry the required loads; stirrup irons shall be used wherever desirable for strength, and joists shall be cross-bridged at intervals of not more than 8 feet.

Trimmer and header beams; ioists.

1859 PAR. 13. Joists carried on walls shall have Bearings for at least 4 inches bearing on the wall and shall be properly anchored to the wall or silt.

ioists.

Flues and chimneys.

PAR. 14. No wood beams or joist shall be placed nearer to a flue or chimney breast than permitted in ordinary masonry buildings, as provided in Section 28 of this Article.

1860

Notching for pipes.

PAR. 15. Floor beams and joist shall not be notched for pipes, except within 2 feet of the ends, and not more than 2 inches in depth.

1861

1862

Filling of wall space at floors.

Requirements

for such filling.

The space between the studding Par. 16. or wall timbers in exterior and interior walls of every frame building which is sheathed, plastered or otherwise covered on both sides of the studding or other wall timbers, shall be filled in with brick and mortar or other suitable incombustible material wherever practicable, from the bottom of the joists to 6 inches above the top of the finished floor at each floor level. Such filling material shall extend entirely around the building and occupy the entire space between the two cover-If necessary, horizontal wood pieces not less than 2 inches thick, shall be introduced between the joists or other wall timbers for the support of such filling. This work shall be done to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

1863

Buildings
veneered
with stone or
brick.

PAR. 17. The foundations of frame buildings covered with a veneer of brick, stone or other incombustible material, shall be placed so as to form a support for the entire thickness of such veneer. All such veneering material shall be anchored to the wood construction to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

1865

PAR. 18. The character of materials required in the construction of frame buildings and their allowable stresses; the cellars, vaults, sidewalks, steps and areas of such buildings; their chimneys, flues, fireplaces, pipes. ducts and shafts; all heating appliances and gas outlets, and all the plumbing, gas fitting, drainage and electric work in such buildings shall conform to the requirements of this Article for such parts and features of the construction.

General requirements relating to buildings.

### NUMBERING HOUSES.

Section 56.

1866

PAR. I. The number of every new build- Number fixed ing shall be determined and fixed by the Inspector of Buildings, and shall be reported by him to the owner or occupant thereof.

by Inspector.

1867

PAR. 2. The size and character of the Size, character, etc. figures and their position shall be determined by the Inspector of Buildings.

1868

PAR. 3. The owner or occupant shall place the number upon the building as soon as it is occupied. If any owner or occupant shall fail to place the number upon the building in accordance with the regulation of the Inspector of Buildings within ten days after receiving notice in relation thereto, or shall place a different number upon the building he shall be liable to a penalty of \$10.00 for each offense and to an additional penalty of \$5.00 for every day that such offense shall continue.

Owner to num-ber; penalty.

1869

The number of every building Changes in already constructed shall remain unchanged, except that in case of publications or other

irregularities, the Inspector of Buildings may determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and if it is required to change the numbering in any respect the proceeding shall be the same as required in case of new buildings.

## CONDITIONS TO BE MAINTAINED.

Section 57.

Roofs for ob-

PAR. I. No roof shall be used by more than ten persons for observation, or for any other purpose for which numbers of persons may come together, unless a permit has first been obtained from the Inspector of Buildings therefor. 1870

Maximum floor loads, etc.

PAR. 2. After the maximum floor loads in warehouses and in buildings or parts of buildings, used for manufacturing purposes, have been determined, as provided in Section 19 of this Article, the notice relating thereto shall be maintained and no such floor shall be loaded to excess of the loads as so determined.

1871

Bath room and tub—when required in dwellings. PAR. 3. No dwelling shall be erected, and no building shall be altered to be used as a dwelling house, having four or more rooms, exclusive of a bathroom, unless said dwelling house shall have therein a bath room and bath tub, with all necessary supply pipes, waste pipes and sanitary equipments, the provisions of the section to be enforced by the Inspector of Buildings.

1872

Hazardous
merchandise
in tenements,
etc., forbidden.

PAR. 4. No merchandise or articles designated as especially hazardous in the classification of the National Board of Fire Under-

writers shall be stored, handled or sold in any tenement, apartment house, lodging house or hotel, or in any public building, or in any part of a building any portion of which is used as a theatre.

PAR. 5. No such merchandise or articles shall be stored, handled or sold in any warehouse or building used for manufacturing purposes, except it conforms to the requirements of Section 47 of this Article.

Same as to manufacturing warehouses; proviso.

PAR. 6. No frame building shall be occupied by more than six families.

Frame buildings.

PAR. 7. No frame building hereafter altered, erected or repaired to twenty-five per cent. of its value, shall be used as a hotel or lodging house.

use as hotels restricted.

1877 PAR. 8. All wooden buildings, the construction or the maintenance of which is in conformity with this Article, which are now or may hereafter be below the level of the pavements or streets, shall be raised up or underpinned with brick or stone when the courts which may be used as exits from any person not complying with the directions of the Commissioner of Health in the premises shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$25.00 and a further penalty of \$5.00 for each day that neglect to comply with such direction continues; provided, that thirty days' notice to complete such work be given by the Commissioner of Health.

Low wooden buildings; raising of; penalty.

PAR. 9. No frame shed shall be used as a stable without the consent of the adjoining property owners, and all permits granted for the erection of frame sheds may be re-

Frame sheds; use as stable prohibited. voked, and the shed shall be removed within thirty days after notice from the Mayor. This paragraph not to conflict with any provisions in this Article relating to the erection of such sheds. The provisions of this paragraph to be enforced by the Inspector of Buildings.

Entrances of tenements, etc., lighting of. PAR. 10. The entrance of every tenement and apartment house shall be kept lighted all night every night in the year.

1879

Hallways of tenements, etc.

Lighting of. PAR. 11. Every hallway in a tenement or apartment house shall be provided with a light on each floor until ten o'clock every night.

1880

Bath rooms and water closets same. PAR. 12. Every bathroom and water closet opening into a public hallway in a tenement shall be provided with light until ten o'clock every night.

1881

Obstruction of aisles or passageways.

PAR. 13. No stool, chair, sofa or other seat or any other obstruction shall be placed in any aisle or passageway in any place of public assembly during a performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any other public assemblage. No person shall be allowed to stand or occupy a place in any such aisle or passageway during any such perform-No obstruction of any kind shall be placed in any exit way during any such performance. No exit door or gate shall be bolted or locked during the time that said building is open for entrance to or exit from said No corridor, passageway performance. court which can be used as an entrance or exit to any public buildings shall be used for storage purposes or for hanging or otherwise 1882

-of exits.

caring for hats, coats and wraps, or for any other purposes, except for entrance to and exit from.

1884 PAR. 14. All corridors, passageways and Exits-lighting courts which may be used as exits from any place of public assembly, shall be kept well lighted during every service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or other performance there-

1885 PAR. 15. The fire curtain in a theatre shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at its close.

1886 PAR. 16. In fair weather the movable skylights over the stage shall be opened and closed once every day on which a performance is given.

Movable sky-lights over stage.

1887 PAR. 17. The entire ventilation apparatus of every theatre shall be kept in perfect condition for use.

Ventilation of theatres.

1888 PAR. 18. A diagram or plan of the ground Programs of floor and of each floor tier above the ground floor, showing the exits therefrom, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the program of every performance in a theatre.

theatres show diagram of exits.

1889 PAR. 19. All standpipes in theatres shall be kept free from obstruction. During performances standpipes and fixed connections thereto shall be kept filled with water under sufficient pressure to supply all lines of hose connecting thereto when operated simultaneously, and all pumps connected thereto shall be kept ready for immediate use. hose shall be connected to the standpipes at all points where such connections are provided.

Standpipes and fixed connectheatres.

Fire casks and brackets,

PAR. 20. The casks and buckets on the stage provided for the purpose shall be kept filled with water.

1890

Fire apparatus in theatres.

PAR. 21. The pumps, standpipes, hose and all apparatus for extinguishing fire or guarding against fire in a theatre, shall be under the supervision of the Fire Department. and in immediate charge of a fireman during every performance, at the expense of the owner of the theatre, or of the person or persons having the management thereof.

1891

Safety of public and employes in theatres. PAR. 22. The owner of every theatre and the person or persons having the management thereof shall be severally responsible for the safety of the public and of the employees in the event of fire.

1892

Seats and chairs in theatres. PAR. 23. Seats of all chairs in all theatres and places of public amusement must be provided with springs, so they will be in upright position when not occupied.

1893

Animals in dwellings.

PAR. 24. No horse, cow, sheep, goat or any other domestic animal, excepting a cat or dog. shall be lodged or housed in any building used as a habitation, except sleeping apartment may be provided in stables for the employees thereof.

1894

Sinks of public schools. PAR. 25. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to supervise the emptying and cleaning of the sinks attached to the public schools of the city.

1895

Other departments to aid Inspector.

PAR. 26. The Inspector of Buildings shall have the aid of all Sub-Departments of Public Safety in the execution of the provisions of this ordinance, except where otherwise provided.

1897

PAR. 27. Any person owning or managing a building, or any person representing an owner, or any occupant of a building who shall violate any of the requirements of this sub-division of this Article, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each and every offense, except where in a particular case a different penalty is prescribed herein.

Penalty for violating pro-visions of this sub-division.

1898

PAR. 28. Violations of any part or parts General penalty of this ordinance for which a penalty is not provided shall subject the violator to a fine of not less than \$10.00, the same to be collected as other fines.

## ALARM GONGS IN HOTELS, APART-MENT HOUSES, TENEMENT HOUSES, LODGING HOUSES, ETC.

CHAPTER 180.

Section 58.

PAR. I. To meet requirements of Chapter 180, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, approved March 27, 1906, which reads:

Act 1906, ch.

An act to provide for the safety of guests and occupants of hotels and apartment houses in the City of Baltimore.

1899

PAR. 3. SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any building or buildings now used as hotels or apartment houses, or that shall hereafter be used as such, shall have installed in said building or buildings large fire gongs, which

Fire gong to be installed.

To be rung.

shall be rung only in case of fire or danger of fire, so as to notify and warn the occupants thereof.

Size of gongs and location.

PAR. 4. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the gongs provided for in the preceding section shall be of such size as shall be designated by the Inspector of Buildings of Baltimore City, and shall be placed one at each stair landing and one at each end of every corridor and hall, and so put up, arranged and connected that each gong can be sounded from the main office.

1900

Penalty for violations of provisions of Act.

PAR. 5. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted That any owner, agent, lessee or manager of any building or buildings used or occupied as a hotel or apartment house that shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$250.00 nor more than \$1.000.

1901

Proviso.

PAR. 6. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to buildings of twelve rooms or less.

1992

When effective.

PAR. 7. Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect as required by Chapter 180 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, as passed at the Legislative session of 1906.

1903

Main office, and custodian thereof. PAR. 8. All buildings or structures used as hotels, apartment, tenement or lodging houses shall have a system of alarm gongs, as called for by this Act, and shall have a room known as the main office of said building or structure, approved by the Inspector

of Buildings, which office shall have a competent custodian at all hours of day and night in charge thereof.

1905

The Inspector of Buildings is Inspector to enforce provisions relating to such hereby authorized and directed to formulate such rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section as will, in his judgment, be most effective; said rules and regulations not to be in conflict with this ordinance, but are to embrace such systems, plans and sizes of gongs and equipment as will suit the various structures herein named.

gongs.

1906

Sec. 60. And be it further ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Repugnant and inconsistent ordinances renealed.

1907

Sec. 60. And be it further ordained. That this ordinance shall take effect on and after the date of its passage, and no advertising matter shall be allowed in connection with the printing of the Building Regulations.

When effective: proviso.

Approved June 19, 1908.

J. BARRY MAHOOL. Mayor.

A true copy, July 6, 1908.

> J. SEWELL THOMAS. City Register.



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